

LIST  
OF  
ANCIENT MONUMENTS  
SELECTED FOR CONSERVATION  
IN THE  
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

*Revised up to April 1917.*



MADRAS:  
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1917.

PRICE, 6 annas.]

[6 pence.

## INTRODUCTION

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THIS revised edition of the "List of Ancient Monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency" is issued under the authority of the Government of Madras conveyed in G.O. No. 904, Public, dated the 26th July 1912.

It is impossible in a list of this kind to give much information as to the reasons why the monuments in question have been selected for conservation, but in the present edition an additional column has been added giving certain references which, I trust, will prove useful in this direction. A number of the monuments included in this List are of no architectural or artistic value, but they are reported by the Epigraphical branch of this department to contain inscriptions of historical value worthy of preservation from further decay and for this reason alone many of the monuments have been included. A certain number of remains of the so-called prehistoric period, such as burial sites, funeral mounds, cairns, dolmens and kistavaens, have been included in order to prevent these interesting antiquities from being removed by ignorant villagers. A vast number of such remains have already been swept away in order to make way for cultivation, so it is as well to preserve some of the existing specimens of this remote period for future investigation when time permits.

The appendices appearing in the former edition of this List dated 1910 have been retained as they appear to have been of service to the officials of the Public Works and Revenue Departments in dealing with archaeological works in the past.

MADRAS,  
December 1916.

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## ABBREVIATIONS.

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A.A.S.	...	...	...	...	= Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
E.I.	...	...	...	...	= Epigraphia Indica.
S.I.I.	...	...	...	...	= South Indian Inscriptions.
I.A.	...	...	...	...	= Indian Antiquary.

# LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS SELECTED FOR CONSERVATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Revised up to April 1917.)

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## FIRST CIRCLE (P.W.D.).

### GANJAM DISTRICT.

1	Berhampur.	Jangada.	Asoka rock inscription ..	Government	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th August 1891	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App C. Nos 84-96
2	Chicacole.	Chicacole.	Jamma Masjid ..	Private ..	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
3	Goomsur.	Kottakolla	Gangadara and Jagadavara temples on Brudhakolla hill beyond the village boundary of Kottakolla.	Do. ...	<u>Protected</u> G.O. No. 141, Public, dated 25th February 1909.	
4	Sompeta Agency.	Mahendragiri.	Kointa temple ... ..	Zamindari.	G.O. No. 321, Public, dated 14th March 1914.	A.A.S. Report, 1895-96, App. B. Nos 394-397. E.I., Vol. III, p. 20.
5	Do.	Do.	Yudhisthara temple ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Do.	Do.	Bhima temple .. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.

### VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

7	Anakapalli.	Sankaram.	Buddhist remains on Bojjanakonda hills.	Zamindari.	<u>Protected</u> G.O. No. 592, Public, dated 23rd July 1908.	
8	Vizianagaram.	Ramatirtham.	Buddhist remains on Boddikonda, Gurubakthakonda and Dergakonda hills.	Do.	<u>Protected</u> G.O. No. 572, Public, dated 7th August 1909 and G.O. No. 828, Public, dated 20th October 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1905-06, App. B. No. 372.
9	Do.	Kannimittu agram.	Somakonda with an inscription.	Do.	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
10	Do.	Saripalle.	Deserted temple ... ..	Do.	<u>Protected</u> G.O. No. 840, Public, dated 23rd October 1909 and G.O. No. 36, Public, dated 15th January 1910.	
11	Vizagapatam.	Simbachellam.	Vishnu temple ... ..	Do	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1899-1900, App. A. Nos. 241-365 and 1905-06, App. B. Nos. 373-380.
12	Do.	Dharapalam, hamlet of Mudasarlova.	Buddhist remains on the hill.	Do.	Do.	

### GODĀVARI DISTRICT.

13	Pithapuram.	Kodevali.	Buddhist remains on hill.	Zamindari	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	
14	Ramachandrapuram.	Draksharama.	Bhimesvara temple and inscriptions.	Private ..	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1893-94, App. A. Nos. 181-451.

## SECOND CIRCLE (P.W.D.).

### KISTNA DISTRICT.

15	Bezuvada...	Bezuvada	Inscribed pillars in the Mallesvara temple.	Private ...	<u>Protected</u> G.O. No. 748, Public, dated 8th July 1911 and G.O. No. 40, Public, dated 11th January 1912	A.A.S. Report, 1892-93, App. A. Nos. 260-337.
16	Do. ...	Do.	The ruined mandapa of Jamuidoddi	Do. ...	Do.	Do
17	Do. ..	Do.	The small cave temples west of the town.	Government.	G.O. No. 404, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	Do.
18	Do. ...	Do.	Five rock-cut cave temples on the hill.	Do	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	Do.
19	Do. ...	Kondapalle.	Hill fort and ruined palace,	Do	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1899-1900, App. A. Nos. 207 and 208.
20	Do. ...	Mogalrajapuram.	Rock-cut cave temples on the hill.	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1913-14, App. B. No. 15.



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## SECOND CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## KISTNA DISTRICT—cont.

21	Divi ...	Ghantasala.	Jalakosvara and Visvesvara temples.	Private ...	G.O. No 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
22	Do. ...	Do.	Buddhist remains in a mound.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
23	Bandar ...	Bandar ..	Dutch cemetery ...	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
24	Ellore ...	Adamalloy.	Stone images ...	Do.	G.O. No. 131, Public, dated 13th February 1907.	
25	Do. ...	Pedavegi.	Ancient mounds ...	Private ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1801-02, App. B. No. 114.
26	Do. ...	Guntapalle.	Buddhist chaityas, stupas and rock-cut caves.	Zamindari.	Do.	
27	Gudivāda.	Gudivāda.	Mound containing Buddhist remains and ancient village-site.	Government.	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1893-94, App. A. Nos. 539-542.
28	Do.	Do.	Old Siva temple with Jain images and inscriptions.	Private ...	G.O. No. 408, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
29	Nandigamma.	Jaggayyapetta.	Buddhist remains of a stupa on the hill.	Government.	G.O. No. 469, Public, dated 21st June 1906.	
30	Yernagudem.	Arugoleu.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains.	Do.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	

## GUNTUR DISTRICT.

31	Bāpatla ...	Bāpatla ...	Bhava Narayana temple and inscriptions.	Private ...	Protected. G.O. No. 36, Public, dated 16th January 1907, G.O. No. 686, Public, dated 24th August 1907 and G.O. No. 945, Public, dated 16th May 1916.	A.A.S. Report, 1897-98, App. A. Nos. 166-238.
32	Do. ...	Santara-vura.	Ramalinga and Chennakesava temples.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B. Nos. 466-477.
33	Do. ...	Chinna Ganjām.	Ohidambara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
34	Do. ...	Do.	Buddhist remains in a mound.	Do. ...	Do.	
35	Do. ...	Motupalle.	Virabhadra Chola temple with inscriptions.	Do. ...	Protected. G.O. No. 686, Public, dated 24th August 1907.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. B. Nos. 600-610.
36	Do. ...	Pedda Ganjām.	Bogandani Dibba with Buddhist remains.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
37	Guntūr ...	Malakpuram.	Nandi slab with inscriptions in front of Visvesvara temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 934, Public, dated 15th June 1915.	
38	Do. ...	Sitanagarām.	Rock-cut cave on the hill.	Government.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
39	Do. ...	Undavalli.	Four-storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple.	Do.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. C. No. 48.
40	Narasaraopet.	Chejerla...	Kapotesvara temple with a chaitya as shrine and sculptures.	Private ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1899-1900, App. A. Nos. 154-159 and 1915-16, App. B. Nos. 335-337.
41	Do.	Konda-veda.	The hill fort and buildings therein.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 1422, Public, dated 18th November 1913.	A.A.S. Report, 1892-93, App. A. Nos. 242-248 and 1909-10, App. B. Nos. 537-540.
42	Do.	Do.	Gopinatha temple and inscribed pillar at the foot of the hill fort.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 865, Public, dated 23rd July 1914.	Do.
43	Ongole ...	Kaanparti.	Hindu sculptures in white and black stone.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
44	Do. ...	Do.	Ivara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
45	Do. ...	Do.	Ancient mounds ...	Government.	G.O. No. 469, Public, dated 21st June 1906.	
46	Rāpalle ...	Bhattiprolu.	Ruined Buddhist stupa ...	Do.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
47	Sātenapalli.	Amārāvati.	Amarevara temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1897-98, App. A. Nos. 251-272.
48	Do.	Do.	Ruined Buddhist stupa and other remains.	Government.	Do.	Do.
49	Do.	Daranikota.	Daranikota fort ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
50	Do.	Do.	Inscribed rock to the west of Daranikota.	Do.	Do.	Do.
51	Do.	Do.	Kuchidibba and Nakkadibba.	Do.	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1897-98, App. A. No. 273.

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### SECOND CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

#### GUNTUR DISTRICT—cont.

52	Sattena-palli.	Garika-padu.	Buddhist remains in a mound.	Private ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1907-08, App. C. No. 4.
53	Vinukonda.	Vinukonda.	Narasimha temple	Government.	G.O. No. 1020, Public, dated 19th August 1914.	A.A.S. Report, 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 527-581.
54	Do.	Iparu	Inscribed marble pillar near the Gopala temple.	Do.	G.O. No. 107, Public, dated 23rd January 1915.	A.A.S. Report, 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 582-587.

### THIRD CIRCLE (P.W.D.).

#### ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

55	Anantapur.	Anantapur.	Sir Thomas Munro's house and a well in the compound.	Government.	G.O. No. 105, Public, dated 2nd February 1910.	
56	Gooty ...	Gooty ...	Hill fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill.	Do.	G.O. No. 883, Public, dated 8th December 1906.	A.A.S. Report, 1902-0, App. B. Nos. 83-90.
57	Do. ...	Uravakonda.	Mallikarjuna temple	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905	
58	Hindupur.	Gorantla.	Madhavaregini temple	Do. ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1911-12, App. C. Nos. 91 and 92 and 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 181-185.
59	Do	Lepakshi.	Virabhadra temple	Do. ...	G.O. No. 874, Public, dated 4th August 1913.	A.A.S. Report, 1911-12, App. C. Nos. 88-90 and 1912-13, App. B. Nos. 569-583.
60	Do	Do.	Basavannah, or monolithic bull.	Government.	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
61	Do.	Goripalle (Goravannahalli)	Outer enclosure wall of Mahalakshmi temple.	Private ...	G.O. No. 233, Public, dated 15th February 1913.	A.A.S. Report, 1911-12, Nos. 68-74.
62	Kalyandrug.	Kalyandrug.	Large Dolmen on a rocky hillock about one and a half miles north-east of Kalyandrug.	Government.	G.O. No. 375, Public, dated 4th August 1913.	
63	Do.	Do.	Two oblong cairns on the north and west of the hill above referred to.	Do.	Do.	
64	Do.	Do.	Group of nine circular cairns half a mile to the north of the inspection bungalow.	Do.	Do.	
65	Do.	Do.	Group of three large cairns two miles north-east of the inspection bungalow.	Do.	Do.	
66	Do.	Kambaduru.	Old Siva temple (Mallikarjuna).	Do.	Protected. G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891, G.O. No. 1010, Public, dated 24th May 1916 and G.O. No. 1206, Home (Education), dated 17th November 1916.	A.A.S. Report, 1912-13, App. C. Nos. 89-101.
67	Madakasira.	Madakasira.	Hill fort	Do.	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
68	Do.	Do.	Two large bastions and an old gateway.	Do.	Do.	
69	Do.	Ratnagiri.	Hill fort and large well in the town.	Do.	Do	
70	Do.	Hemavathi.	Group of sculptures on the ancient site.	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1893-99, App. B. Nos. 117-127.
71	Penukonda.	Penukonda.	Sethachirutham well, with entrance in the form of a bull.	Do.	G.O. No. 115, Public, dated 28th January 1913.	A.A.S. Report, 1901-02, App. A. Nos. 326-345.
72	Do.	Do.	The hill fort and north gateway with inscriptions.	Do.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891; G.O. No. 115, Public, dated 28th January 1913 and G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913.	
73	Do.	Do.	The citadel and ruined buildings on the hill.	Do.	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
74	Do.	Do.	Watch tower, known as Rama's bastion.	Do.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	

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### THIRD CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

#### ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—cont.

75	Penu-konda.	Penu-konda	Gagana Mahal ... ..	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
76	Do.	Do.	Small pavilion and a ruined watch tower in a field near the last.	Do.	Do.	
77	Do.	Do.	Old gopuram .. ..	Do.	G.O. No. 518, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
78	Do.	Do.	Old stambha or lamp pillar in the Sub-Collector's office compound.	Do.	G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913.	A.A.S. Report, 1912-13, App. B. No. 584.
79	Do.	Do.	Ivara temple .. ..	Private ..	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
80	Do.	Do.	Rama temple ... ..	Do. ...	Do.	
81	Tadpatri ..	Tadpatri.	Chintalraya temple ...	Do. ..	Protected. G.O. No. 150, Public, dated 19th February 1907 and No. 341, Public, dated 8th May 1907.	
82	Do. ...	Do.	Ramesvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1892-93, App. A. Nos. 338-343.

#### BELLARY DISTRICT.

83	Adoni ...	Adoni ...	Jamma Masjid ... ..	Private ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 18th June 1910.	
84	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ruined fort and buildings therein, except the Ramzan Masjid.	Government.	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B. No. 628, and App. D. Nos. 1-3.
85	Do. ...	Peddaturam.	Rama temple ... ..	Private ..	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
86	Do. ...	Do.	Ruins of the Kalkantharyan temple.	Do. ...	Do.	
87	Do. ..	Myakadoli.	Inscribed boulder bearing Andhra records of 150 A.D.	Government	G.O. No. 479, Home (Education), dated 18th April 1917.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B. Nos. 508 and 509.
88	Do. ...	Rayachuti.	Inscribed stone lying to the east of the Siva temple at Rayachuti.	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B. No. 551.
89	Bellary ...	Kudatini.	Cinder mound, three miles to the west of Kudatini.	Do.	G.O. No. 98, Public, dated 23rd January 1913.	
90	Hadagalli.	Angara ...	Kallesvara temple ...	Private ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	
91	Do.	Havina-hadagalli.	Do. ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905	A.A.S. Report, 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 127 and 128.
92	Do.	Hira-hadagalli.	Do. ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
93	Do.	Megalam.	Suryanarayana temple ...	Government.	G.O. No. 1237, Public, dated 27th December 1910 and G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 123-126.
94	Do.	Mailar ...	Kallesvara temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
95	Do.	Rangapuram.	Narasimha temple ...	Do. ...	Protected. G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905; G.O. No. 380, Public, dated 18th October 1910 and G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 121 and 122.
96	Do.	Tambrahalli.	Large well .. ..	Do. ..	Protected. G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913 and G.O. No. 1411, Public, dated 15th November 1913.	A.A.S. Report, 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 129-132.
97	Harpanahalli.	Bagali ...	Kallesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1903-04, App. B. Nos. 70-139.
98	Do.	Halvagalu.	Do. ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
99	Do.	Harpanahalli.	Poligar fort ... ..	Do. ...	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	
100	Do.	Kuruvatti.	Mallikarjuna temple ...	Do. ..	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
101	Do.	Nilagunda.	Bhimesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 113-120.
102	Do.	Uchchan-gidurgam	Hill fort and ruined palace.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1898-99, App. B. Nos. 135-138.
103	Hospet ...	Hampi Ruins.	Anantassayana temple on the road to Hospet.	Government.	G.O. No. 463, Public, dated 10th April 1913 and Annual Report of Archaeological Department, Madras, for 1912-13.	A.A.S. Reports, 1888-89, Nos. 16-51; 1893-94, App. A. No. 545; 1904, Nos. 1-16; 1907-08, App. B. Nos. 428-501.

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### THIRD CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

#### BELLARY DISTRICT—cont.

104	Hospet ...	Hampi Ruins.	Vittala temple ...	Government.	G.O. No. 462, Public, dated 10th April 1913, and Annual Report of Archaeological Department, Madras, for 1912-13.	
105	Do. ...	Do.	Pattah Rama temple ...	Do.	Do.	
106	Do. ...	Do.	Achutarya temple ...	Do.	Do.	
107	Do. ...	Do.	Krishna temple ...	Do.	Do.	
108	Do. ...	Do.	Ganagitti Jain temple ...	Do.	Do.	
109	Do. ...	Do.	Chandra Sekara temple ...	Do.	Do.	
110	Do. ...	Do.	Kadalaikallu Ganesa temple.	Do.	Do.	
111	Do. ...	Do.	Malayavantha Bagunatha temple.	Do.	Protected. G.O. No 704, Public, dated 23rd September 1908; G.O. No. 54, Public, dated 19th January 1907; G.O. No. 45, Public, dated 13th January 1908; G.O. No. 462, Public, dated 10th April 1913; and Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Madras, for 1912-13.	
112	Do. ...	Do.	Narasimha Statue ...	Do.	G.O. No. 462, Public, dated 10th April 1913, and Annual Report of Archaeological Department, Madras, for 1912-13.	
113	Do. ...	Do.	King's balance ...	Do.	Do.	
114	Do. ...	Do.	Inscribed Vishnu temple near the Vittala temple.	Do.	Do.	
115	Do. ...	Do.	Hazara Ramachandra temple.	Do.	Do.	
116	Do. ...	Do.	Basement of the King's Audience Hall.	Do.	Do.	
117	Do. ...	Do.	Throne platform ...	Do.	Do.	
118	Do. ...	Do.	Elephant stables ...	Do.	Do.	
119	Do. ...	Do.	Guard house close to Elephant stables.	Do.	Do.	
120	Do. ...	Do.	Large Stone Trough ...	Do.	Do.	
121	Do. ...	Do.	Large stone door ...	Do.	Do.	
122	Do. ...	Do.	Lotus Mahal Pavilion ...	Do.	Do.	
123	Do. ...	Do.	South-east Watch Tower in the Zenana Enclosure.	Do.	Do.	
124	Do. ...	Do.	North Watch Tower in the Zenana Enclosure.	Do.	Do.	
125	Do. ...	Do.	Basement of Queen's Palace in Zenana Enclosure.	Do.	Do.	
126	Do. ...	Do.	Water Pavilion in the Zenana Enclosure.	Do.	Do.	
127	Do. ...	Do.	Guard house in the Zenana Enclosure.	Do.	Do.	
128	Do. ...	Do.	Walls and Gateways of the Zenana Enclosure.	Do.	Do.	
129	Do. ...	Do.	Stone Aqueduct.	Do.	Do.	
130	Do. ...	Do.	Large underground temple.	Do.	Do.	
131	Do. ...	Do.	Small underground shrine chamber.	Do.	Do.	
132	Do. ...	Do.	Basement of a Palace near the last.	Do.	Do.	
133	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammadian Watch Tower in Dannaik's Enclosure.	Do.	Do.	
134	Do. ...	Do.	Band Tower in the Dannaik's Enclosure.	Do.	Do.	
135	Do. ...	Do.	Basement of a Palace in Dannaik's Enclosure.	Do.	Do.	
136	Do. ...	Do.	Mosque in Dannaik's Enclosure	Do.	Do.	
137	Do. ...	Do.	Large Public Bath or Tank.	Do.	Do.	
138	Do. ...	Do.	Queen's Bath ...	Do.	Do.	
139	Do. ...	Do.	Octagonal Bath ...	Do.	Do.	
140	Do. ...	Do.	Octagonal Water Pavilion.	Do.	Do.	
141	Do. ...	Do.	Group of Sati Memorials.	Do.	Do.	
142	Do. ...	Do.	Group of Jain Temples on the Hill.	Do.	Do.	
143	Do. ...	Do.	Domed Gateway to the east of the citadel.	Do.	Do.	

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### THIRD CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

#### BELLARY DISTRICT—cont.

144	Hospet ...	Hampi Ruins.	Fort Gateway on the Talarigattu Road.	Government.	G.O. No. 482, Public, dated 10th April 1913, and Annual Report of Archaeological Department, Madras, for 1912-13.	
145	Do. ...	Do.	Ranga temple ...	Do.	Do.	
146	Do. ...	Do.	Sarasvathi temple on a rocky hillock.	Do.	Do.	
147	Do. ...	Do.	Linga temple near the Narasimha Statue.	Do.	Do.	
148	Do. ...	Do.	Vishnu Pad temple.	Do.	Do.	
149	Do. ...	Do.	Sasvika! Ganesa temple close to the last.	Do.	Do.	
150	Do. ...	Do.	Vishnu Temple No. 1 close to north end of Soolai Bazaar.	Do.	Do.	
151	Do. ...	Do.	Vishnu temple No. 2, close to the last, to the north.	Do.	Do.	
152	Do. ...	Do.	Vishnu temple No. 3, faces south Gateway of Vittala temple.	Do.	Do.	
153	Do. ...	Do.	Jain Temple on Hill side close to Vishnu temple No. 2.	Do.	Do.	
154	Do. ...	Do.	Old Siva temple on the north-east side of Vittala temple.	Do.	Do.	
155	Do. ...	Do.	Ruined Gateway with lofty pillars to the west of the Vittala temple.	Do.	Do.	
156	Do.	Do.	Muhammadian Tomb and Dargah on the Road to Hospet from Kamalapur.	Do.	Do.	
157	Do.	Do.	Soolai Well on the road to Hospet	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-04, App. B. No. 26.
158	Do. ..	Do.	Mandapa in a field close to the Talarigattu Road.	Do.	Do.	
159	Do. ...	Do.	Pampapati temple ...	Private ...	Do.	
160	Do. ...	Do.	Old Hampi Bazaar ...	Do. ...	Do.	
161	Do. ...	Do.	Soolai Bazaar ...	Do. ...	Do.	
162	Do. ...	Do.	Two Storeyed Mandapa in the last.	Government.	Do.	
163	Do. ..	Do.	Monolithic Bull near the last.	Do.	Do.	
164	Do ...	Do.	Sarasvati temple near water channel.	Do.	Do.	
165	Do. ...	Do.	Tsandikesvara temple ...	Do.	Do.	
166	Do. ..	Timmalapuram.	Siva temple ...	Do.	Protected. G.O. No. 375, Public, dated 30th April 1908 and No. 616, Public, dated 30th July 1908.	
167	Do. ...	Do.	Gopalakrishna temple ...	Private ...	Protected. G.O. No. 688, Public, dated 27th August 1907; G.O. No. 26, Public, dated 8th January 1908; and No. 509, Public, dated 15th June 1908.	
168	Kudligi ...	Ambali ...	Kallesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 431, Public, dated 16th May 1904 and No. 643, Public, dated 3rd September 1908	A.A.S. Report, 1908-04, App. B. Nos. 28-30.
169	Rayadrug.	Rayadrug.	Large dolmen near the taluk office.	Government.	G.O. No. 115, Public, dated 28th January 1913 and G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913.	A.A.S. Report, 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 102-112.
170	Do.	Do.	Extensive hill fortress with outlying fortifications. Palace and two temples of Rama and Krishna.	Do.	G.O. No. 1135, Home (Edl.), dated 30th October 1916.	
171	Alur ...	Hulibidu ...	Inscribed Memorial Pillar near the village	Private ...	G.O. No. 573, Public, dated 27th March 1916.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B. No. 562.

#### CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

172	Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.	Nawab's Towers at the Jail.	Government.	G.O. No. 1152, Home (Edl.), dated 4th November 1916.	
173	Do.	Do.	Syed Ahmed Sahib's Tomb.	Private ...	Do.	



Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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### THIRD CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

#### CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—cont.

174	Cuddapah.	Pushp-giri.	Temples on the Hill— 1. Kasi Visvanatha temple 2. Raghavesvara temple. 3. Vaidhyanatha temple. 4. Trikotisvara temple. 5. Bhimesvara temple. 6. Indranathesvara temple. 7. Kamalambhavesvara temple. 8. Siva and Kesavesvara temple.	Private ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	Protected. G.O. No. 375, Public, dated 17th May 1910 and G.O. No. 380, Public, dated 21st November 1907. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1905-06, App. B. Nos. 302-317. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
175	Jammalamadugu.	Danavulapadu.	Remains of buried Jain temple.	Government.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1905-06, App. B. Nos. 331-341.
176	Do.	Gandikota.	Fort with the enclosed ancient buildings.	Do.	G.O. No. 456, Public, dated 24th May 1904.	A.A.S. Report, 1906-07, App. B. Nos. 485-490.
177	Do.	Do.	Madhavaperumal temple.	Do.	Do.	
178	Do.	Do.	Tower known as "Madasala."	Do.	Do.	
179	Do.	Peddamediyam.	Ranganatha temple	Private ...	Do.	
180	Do.	Do.	Muktantesvara temple with Inscriptions.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1905-06, App. B. Nos. 349-352.
181	Do.	Do.	Narasimha temple	Do. ...	Do.	
182	Do.	Do.	Old Vishnu temple with Inscriptions.	Do. ...	Do.	
183	Do.	Do.	Ancient village site	Government.	Public Department Endorsement No. 4749, dated 11th November 1905 and G.O.R. No. 632, Public, dated 22nd November 1905.	
184	Rajampet.	Attirala ...	Parasurama temple	Do.	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 18th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1911-12, App. B. Nos. 398-406.
185	Do.	Nandalur.	Saunyanadha temple	Private ..	G.O. No. 976, Public, dated 14th December 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1907-08, App. B. Nos. 570-616.
186	Kamapuram.	Chilamkur.	Vignesvara temple	Government.	G.O. No. 227, Public, dated 24th February 1914.	
187	Do.	Do.	Agastyesvara temple	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1904-05, App. A. Nos. 400-404.
188	Siddhavattam.	Siddhavattam.	Fort with ancient buildings enclosed therein.	Do.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B. No. 564.
189	Do.	Rajampet.	Ancient Well "Bogandani Bavi."	Do.	Protected. G.O. No. 244, Public, dated 21st March 1908 and G.O. No. 555, Public, dated 7th July 1908.	
190	Do.	Vontimitta	Kodandarama temple	Private ...	Protected. G.O. No. 471, Public, dated 18th April 1914 and G.O. No. 140, Public, dated 2nd February 1914.	A.A.S. Report, 1911-12, App. B. Nos. 411 and 412.

#### KURNOOL DISTRICT.

191	Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	Tomb of Abdul Wahab Khan.	Private ...	Protected. G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910; G.O. No. 1259, Public, dated 22nd November 1911; and G.O. No. 184, Public, dated 12th February 1912.	
192	Do. ...	Do. ...	Remains of Gopāla Raja's Palace.	Ownerless.	G.O. No. 950, Public, dated 16th May 1916.	
193	Markapur.	Markapur.	Chennakesava temple	Private ...	G.O. No. 1077, Public, dated 15th July 1915.	A.A.S. Report, 1905-06, App. B. Nos. 155-167.
194	Nandikotkur.	Srisaillam.	Temple with Inscriptions.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 18th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1914-15, App. C. Nos. 10-46.
195	Strivel ...	Upper Ahobalam.	Narasimha temple. (Vishnu)	Do.	G.O. No. 1141, dated 13th June 1916.	A.A.S. Report, 1914-16, App. C. Nos. 55-82.
196	Do. ...	Lower Ahobalam.	Narasimha temple with its attendant mandapas.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## FOURTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.).

## COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

197	Avanasi ...	Avanasi ...	Siva temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. B. Nos. 170-201.
198	Do. ...	Kanyam-pundi.	Prehistoric site popularly known as "Pandava Graves."	Do. ...	G.O. No. 299, Public, dated 24th March 1911.	
199	Do. ...	Tirumurgampundi.	Muruganatha temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1898-94, App. A. Nos. 571-579; 1815-16, App. B. Nos. 87-184.
200	Coimbatore.	Perur ...	Temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 10th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1898-94, App. A. Nos. 547-570.
201	Erode ...	Mettupudur.	Jain temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
202	Do. ...	Sirkar Periyampalaiyam.	Sugrivesvara temple and tank.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 976, Public, dated 14th December 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. B. Nos. 304-317.
203	Kollegal ...	Kuandur ...	Ruined Mahalingesvara temple with two inscribed slabs.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. C. Nos. 21-24.
204	Do. ...	Do. ...	A mutilated inscribed slab on the tank bund in the Kollegal-Singanallur road.	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. C. Nos. 18-20.

## MALABAR DISTRICT.

205	Calicut ...	Beyepore ...	Siva temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
206	Do. ...	Cheravannur.	Narayanamurti temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
207	Do. ...	Etakkad ...	Ganapathi temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
208	Do. ...	Elattur ...	Bhagavati temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
209	Do. ...	Kaniparamba.	Temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
210	Do. ...	Karamballi.	Subrahmanya temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
211	Do. ...	Vavadi ...	Sankaramurti temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
212	Do. ...	Parambatukavu.	Santanagopala temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
213	Do. ...	Do.	Narasimhamurti temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
214	Do. ...	Koduvalli.	Narasimha temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
215	Do. ...	Mayanad.	Siva temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
216	Do. ...	Do.	Vishnu temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
217	Do. ...	Puttur ...	Narasimhamurti temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1900-01, No. 13.
218	Do. ...	Pacinnattumuri.	Siva temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
219	Do. ...	Talakkottur.	Narasimha temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1900-01, No. 2.
220	Do. ...	Tiruvambadi.	Subrahmanya temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
221	Kottayam.	Tellicherry	Fort ...	Government.	G.O. No. 474, Public, dated 8th July 1905.	
222	Palghat ...	Akattettara.	Ancient temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
223	Do. ...	Kavasseri.	Bhagavati temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
224	Do. ...	Palavur ...	Siva temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
225	Do. ...	Palghat ...	Ancient Jain temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 918, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report 1894-95, App. B. No. 205.
226	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fort ...	Government.	Do.	
227	Do. ...	Tenari ...	Isvara temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
228	Do. ...	Tiruvallur.	Bhagavati temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
229	Do. ...	Vadakkancheri.	Siva temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
230	Waluvaanad	Kodur ...	Krishnamurti temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
231	Do.	Do. ...	Kannasvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
232	Wynaad ...	Sultan's Battery.	Jain temple ...	Government.	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report 1896-97 App. B. Nos. 120-124.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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#### FOURTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

##### NILGIRI DISTRICT.

233	Coomoor ...	Hullikal-drug.	Ruined Fort ...	Government.	G.O. No. 761, Public, dated 4th October 1905.	
234	Do. ...	Bathladi Acheni, a hamlet of Kona-karsi, 3 miles south-east of Kotagiri.	Group of Sculptured Dolmens.	Do.	G.O. No. 1036, Public, dated 20th August 1912.	
235	Do. ...	Banagudi Shola of Jakkanneri, 3 miles south of Kotagiri.	Group of large Dolmens ...	Do.	G.O. No. 1036, Public, dated 18th August 1913.	
236	Do. ...	Jakkata, 3 miles south of Kotagiri.	Sculptured Dolmens ...	Private ...	Do.	
237	Ootacamund.	Melkunda.	Sculptured Dolmen ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 1242, Public, dated 4th October 1912.	

##### SALEM DISTRICT.

238	Krishnagiri.	Krishnagiri.	Hill Fort ...	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891 and No. 438, Public, dated 10th June 1906.	
239	Omair ...	Taramangalam.	Kailasanadha temple ...	Private	G.O. No. 1122, Public, dated 24th October 1911.	A.A.S. Report 1899-1900, App. B. Nos. 19-31.
240	Attur ...	Attur ...	Remains of the fort with buildings therein.	Government.	G.O. No. 641, Public, dated 29th May 1912.	A.A.S. Report 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 403-407.
241	Tiruchengodu.	Sankaridrug.	Fort and temple on the hill.	Do.	G.O. No. 1112, Public, dated 2nd September 1914.	
242	Do.	Tiruchengodu.	Ardhanarisvara temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 440, Public, dated 9th April 1912.	A.A.S. Report 1905-06, App. B. Nos. 622-654.

##### SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

243	Kasaragod.	Bekal ...	Fort ...	Government.	G.Os. No. 1002, Public, dated 10th November 1893 and No. 1141, Public, dated 15th November 1901.	
244	Do.	Hosdrug ...	Hill Fort ...	Do.	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
245	Mangalore.	Mangalore.	Mangaladevi temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
246	Do.	Do	Sultan's Battery situated 3 miles to the north of Mangalore Town.	Government.	G.O. No. 1264, Home (Edn.), dated 27th November 1916.	
247	Mudabidri.	Mudabidri.	The inner courtyard of the Chowtar's Palace.	Do.	G.O. No. 551, Public, dated 6th May 1914.	
248	Do.	Do.	17 Jain tombs ...	Do.	Do.	
249	Do.	Do.	The great Chandra-nath temple.	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report 1900-01, Nos. 28-55.
250	Do.	Guruvayankar.	Two Jain temples—Santesvara and Chandra-nath—with a little mandapa over a Stambha.	Do.	Do.	
251	Do.	Venur ...	Jain Statue, 35 feet high, and Santesvara temple.	Do.	G.Os. No. 1141, Public, dated 15th November 1901 and No. 551, Public, dated 6th May 1914.	A.A.S. Report 1900-01, Nos. 72-80.
252	Udipi ...	Karkal ...	Jain Statue of Gummatesvara.	Do.	Do.	
253	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chatarmuka temple ...	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report 1900-01, Nos. 62-65. E. 1, Vol. VIII, p. 122.
254	Do. ...	Halean-gadi.	Great Mana Stambha ...	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report 1900-01, Nos. 66-71.
255	Do. ...	Nada ...	Jamalabad Fort ...	Do.	G.O. No. 551, Public, dated 6th May 1914.	

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## FIFTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.).

## NELLORE DISTRICT.

256	Nellore ...	Nellore ...	Irukalamma and Dharma- raja Temple.	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 8th June 1906.	
257	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ranganayakulu temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 518, Public, dated 18th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report 1894-95, App. A. Nos. 192-205.
258	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mulasthanesvara temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1906.	
259	Udayagiri.	Udayagiri.	Hill Fort with ancient buildings therein.	Government. Do.	Do.	
260	Do.	Dasara- palli.	Cave ... ..	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report 1892-98, App. A. No. 210.

## CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

261	Chingle- put.	Chingle- put.	The "Ther Mahal" used as Reformatory school.	Government.	G.O. No. 968, Public, dated 7th December 1908.	
262	Do.	Oraka- dum.	Vadamalesvara temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report 1913-14, App. B. Nos. 248-252.
263	Do.	Kalattur.	Munkudumisvara temple.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 233, Public, dated 15th February 1913.	A.A.S. Report 1911-13, App. B. Nos. 332-351.
264	Do.	Mahabali- puram.	Two small monolithic temples known as the Pidariamman Rathas. (Unfinished.)	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
265	Do.	Do.	Small monolithic temple known as Valuiyan- kuttai Ratha. (Un- finished.)	Do.	Do.	
266	Do.	Do.	Eight stone images on a masonry platform known as the Seven Pidaris.	Do.	Do.	
267	Do.	Do.	Alevara Shore temple ...	Do.	Do.	
268	Do.	Do.	Mahishasura Rock stand- ing in the sea to the north of the Shore temple.	Do.	Do.	
269	Do.	Do.	Two small carved rocks to the south of the Shore Temple.	Do.	Do.	
270	Do.	Do.	Dolotsava Mandapa ...	Do.	Do.	
271	Do.	Do.	Krishna Mandapa ...	Do.	Do.	
272	Do.	Do.	Unfinished rock-cut cave temple, north of Krish- na Mandapa.	Do.	Do.	
273	Do.	Do.	Arjuna's Penance ...	Do.	Do.	
274	Do.	Do.	Stone sculpture represent- ing a group of monkeys.	Do.	Do.	
275	Do.	Do.	Triple-celled rock-cut shrine with Gopi's churn in front of it.	Do.	Do.	
276	Do.	Do.	Unfinished excavation close to the last.	Do.	Do.	
277	Do.	Do.	Rock-sculpture represent- ing a group of elephants, monkeys and peacock.	Do.	Do.	
278	Do.	Do.	Krishna's butter-ball ...	Do.	Do.	
279	Do.	Do.	Rock-cut Ganesa temple.	Do.	Do.	
280	Do.	Do.	Rock-cut Varaha temple containing Varaha and Vamana incarnations of Vishnu.	Do.	Do.	
281	Do.	Do.	Rayagapuram (Unfinish- ed).	Do.	Do.	
282	Do.	Do.	Dharmaraja's rock-cut throne.	Do.	Do.	
283	Do.	Do.	Droupadi's Bath ... ..	Do.	Do.	
284	Do.	Do.	Unfinished Excavation to the south of the last.	Do.	Do.	
285	Do.	Do.	Mahisha Marichani rock- cut Mandapa.	Do.	Do.	
286	Do.	Do.	Isvara temple (built on the rock above the last).	Do.	Do.	

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## FIFTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.

287	Chingleput.	Mahabali-param.	Unfinished Ratha and stone Couch (to the east of the last).	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 18th May 1891.	
288	Do.	Do.	Droupadi's Ratha (one of the five Ratha, situated in a groups.	Do.	Do.	
289	Do.	Do.	Arjuna's Ratha ( Do. )	Do.	Do.	
290	Do.	Do.	Sahadeva's Ratha( Do. )	Do.	Do.	
291	Do.	Do.	Bhima's Ratha ( Do. )	Do.	Do.	
292	Do.	Do.	Dharmaraja's Ratha(Do. )	Do.	Do.	
293	Do.	Do.	Huge stone figures of a Lion, Elephant and a Bull.	Do.	Do.	
294	Do.	Do.	Large unfinished rock sculpture similar to Arjuna's Penance, near the Light house.	Do.	Do.	
295	Do.	Do.	Two unfinished Excavations near the last.	Do.	Do.	
296	Do.	Do.	Kotskal Mandapa.	Do.	Do.	
297	Do.	Do.	Two rock-cut Cave temples at the north-east corner of the Koneri Pallam tank.	Do.	Do.	
298	Do.	Do.	Mukundunayenar temple (half buried in sand to the north of the village.)	Do.	Do.	
299	Do.	Do.	The Tiger-headed rock-cut temple at Salavan-kuppam.	Private ...	Do.	
300	Do.	Do.	Rock-cut Siva temples with three Lingas.	Do. ...	Do.	
301	Do.	Sadras ...	Ruined Dutch Fort and Cemetery.	Government.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
302	Do.	Tirukalikunram.	Orukal Mandapa ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 37, Public, dated 15th January 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. C. Nos. 57-75.
303	Do.	Tiruvandanthai.	Nityakalyana Bavaraha temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1910-11, App. B. Nos. 258-283.
304	Do.	Vayalur.	Tirupulesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 926, Public, dated 24th November 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. B. Nos. 362-368.
305	Conjeeveram.	Arapakam.	Jain images ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
306	Do.	Do.	Siva temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
307	Do.	Conjeeveram.	Airavatesvara temple ..	Do. ...	G.O. No. 375, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
308	Do.	Do.	Jvaraharisvara temple ...	Do. ...	Protected. G.Os. No. 1007, Public, dated 21st October 1910 and No. 74, Public, dated 20th January 1911.	A.A.S. Report, 1910-11, App. B. Nos. 228-230.
309	Do.	Do.	Kailasanatha temple ...	Do. ...	Protected. G.Os. No. 358, Public, dated 24th May 1909 and No. 589, Public, dated 13th August 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1887-88, App. I. Nos. 1-40.
310	Do.	Do.	Tripuranthakesvara temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
311	Do.	Do.	Kamatchi Amman temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1899-00, App. B. Nos. 49-51, S.I.I. Vol. I, pp. 111-117 and Vol. III, pp. 140, 163 and 188.
312	Do.	Do.	Kachapesvara temple ..	Do. ...	Do.	
313	Do.	Do.	Mataagesvara temple	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
314	Do.	Do.	Varadarajaperumal temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1892-93, App. B. Nos. 33-54.
315	Do.	Do.	Muktesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
316	Do.	Do.	Vaikuntaperumal temple.	Do. ...	Protected. G.Os. No. 358, Public, dated 24th May 1909 and No. 589, Public, dated 13th August 1909.	



Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## FIFTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.

317	Conjeeveram.	Kuram ...	Kesavaperumal temple ...	Government.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905 and No. 950, Public, dated 31st July 1913.	A.A.S. Report, 1899-00, App. B. Nos. 32-35.
318	Do.	Tennari ...	Large Siva temple ...	Do.	Protected. G.Os. No. 83, Public, dated 29th January 1907, No. 259, Public, dated 14th April 1909, and No. 438, Public, dated 25th June 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1900-01, Nos. 190-202.
319	Do.	Do.	Lesser Siva temple ...	Do.	Protected. G.Os. No. 83, Public, dated 29th January 1907, and No. 1089, Public, dated 25th November 1910.	Do.
320	Do.	Tiruparati-kurram.	Jain temple (Trilokanatha.)	Do.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1890, Nos. 40-46; 1900-01, Nos. 188-189; M. I., Vol. VII, p. 115.
321	Saidapet.	Sriperambudur.	Budapurisvara temple ...	Do.	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
322	Do.	Do.	Vishnu temple ...	Do.	Do.	
323	Do.	Manimangalam.	Old temple with apsidal gopure locally known as Dharmapurisvara temple.	Do.	Protected. G.Os. No. 83, Public, dated 29th January 1907, No. 259, Public, dated 14th April 1909, and No. 438, Public, dated 25th June 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1895-96, App. B. No. 19.
324	Do.	Do.	Vaikuntavasakaperumal temple.	Do.	G.O. No. 102, Home, Misc., dated 30th August 1916.	A.A.S. Report, 1898, Nos. 283-292.
325	Do.	Somangalam.	Somanatha temple ...	Do.	G.O. No. 878, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1900-01, Nos. 183-187; S.I.I. Vol. III, p. 139.
326	Do.	Tiruvottiyur.	Adipurisvara temple ...	Do.	G.Os. No. 1412, Public, dated 16th November 1913, and No. 669, Public, dated 4th June 1914.	A.A.S. Report, 1891-92, App. B. Nos. 104-110, 1896-97, App. A. Nos. 399-405; 1911-12, App. B. Nos. 366-372, 1912-13, App. B; Nos. 98-246; E. I., Vol. VII, p. 148.
327	Do.	Little Mount.	Rock-cut cave under the church.	Private ...	G.O. No. 878, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1897-98, App. B. No. 93, E.I., Vol. VI, p. 89.
328	Do.	St. Thomas' Mount.	Cross in the church on the hill.	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1895-96, App. A. No. 289.
329	Do.	Pallavaram.	Monnds and prehistoric sites on the hill.	Government.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
330	Do.	Do.	Cave on the Panchapandava Hill.	Private ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. B. No. 369; and App. C. Nos. 55 and 56.
331	Do.	Do.	Brahmapurisvara temple at Trisulam.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1901-02, App. A. Nos. 311-324.
332	Madurantakam.	Kadamalputtur.	Cairns in and out of the forest reserve at the foot of the Perambair Hills.	Government.	G.Os. No. 83, Public, dated 29th January 1907, and No. 1014, Public, dated 21st December 1908.	
333	Do.	Tirumukudal.	Venkatesaperumal temple.	Private ...	G.O. No. 116, Public, dated 24th January 1916.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B. Nos. 167-188.
334	Ponnéri ...	Pulicat ...	Dutch Cemetery in the fort.	Government.	G.O. No. 878, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	

## MADRAS DISTRICT.

335	Madras ...	Madras ...	Old Town Wall ...	Government.	G.O. No. 723, Public, dated 22nd August 1904	
336	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cornwallis Memorial near the Custom House.	Do.	G.O. R. No. 791, Public, dated 21st November 1907.	
337	Do. ...	Do. ...	Obelisk standing to the north of the western extremity of the Old Madras Town wall at a distance 700 yards.	Do.	G.O. No. 1336, Public, dated 5th December 1911.	
338	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tomb of Elihu Yale and Joseph Hymers in the compound of Law College.	Do.	G.O. No. 780, Public, dated 10th May 1915.	

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy
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**FIFTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.****MADRAS DISTRICT—cont.**

339	Madras ...	Madras ...	Pillar, R.S. No. 1816	Government situated in railway land.	G.O. No. 1462, Public, dated 2nd December 1912.	
340	Do. ...	Tondiyarpet.	Pillar, R.S. No. 1793	Government situated in Corporation land.	Do.	
341	Do. ...	Washer-manpet.	Slab, R.S. No. 1764 fixed in the basement of H. Police Station.	Government.	Do.	

**SIXTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.).****ANJENGO DISTRICT.**

342	Anjengo...	Anjengo.	Fort ... ..	Government.	G.O. No. 573, Public, dated 7th August 1909.	
343	Do. ...	Tangasseri.	Remains of Old Tangasseri Fort.	Private ...	G.O. No. 359, Public, dated 21st March 1904.	

**MADURA DISTRICT.**

344	Dindigul	Dindigul.	Fort on rock ... ..	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1893-94, App. B. Nos. 1 and 2.
345	Madura...	Anaiyur...	Temple ... ..	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
346	Do. ...	Kodimangalam.	Subrahmanya temple and the ruined Siva temple.	Do. ...	Do.	
347	Do. ...	Kilakudi.	Jain statue and rock inscriptions on Settipodaru cave on the Ummanamalai Hill.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. C. Nos. 68-69.
348	Do. ...	Do. ...	Similar statues and inscriptions on the top of the same hill at Peechipallam above Aiyandar temple.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
349	Do. ...	Madura ...	Minatchi Amman temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1890, Nos. 46-48; 1904-05, App. B. Nos. 58-62; 1907-08, App. B. Nos. 502-511; and App. C. Nos. 35 and 86; 1911-12, App. B. Nos. 557-560.
350	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tirumal Nayak's palace ...	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 18th May 1891.	
351	Do. ...	Do. ...	Teppakulam ... ..	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
352	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ten pillars ... ..	Government.	G.O. No. 135, Public, dated 22nd February 1906.	
353	Do. ...	Do. ...	Remains of Queen Mangammal's palace.	Government and private.	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	
354	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gudal Alagar Perumal temple.	Private ..	G.O. No. 1153, Home Edl., dated 4th November 1916.	
355	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nannamtharuvai koi, western gate way containing works of art both in and outside including the carving of a tank on the ceiling.	Do. ...	Do.	
356	Do. ...	Do. ...	Veerabhadra temple known as "Sanguthar koi" containing several images on pillars.	Do. ...	Do.	
357	Do. ...	Do. ...	Annakoli mandapam containing big statues buried under the ground.	Do. ...	Do.	

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monuments.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## SIXTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## MADURA DISTRICT—cont.

368	Madura ...	Tiruparan-kunram.	The rock-cut cave and inscription on the southern side of the rock.	Private ...	Protected. G.O. No. 583, Public, dated 21st November 1906; G.O. No. 678, Public, dated 20th August 1907 and G.O. No. 611, Public, dated 29th July 1908.	A.A.S. Report 1907-08, App. C. No. 37; 1908-09, App. B. No. 433 and 1890. No. 49.
369	Do. ...	Do.	Cavern with Panchapandava beds on the western slope of the hills and similar beds behind the Sikander Mosque on the top.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 37, Public, dated 15th January 1910.	
360	Do. ...	Yanamalai.	Jain cave with inscriptions and other remains.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1904-05, App. B. Nos. 63-74; 1906-07, App. B. Nos. 453-457; B.I. Vol. VIII, p. 317.
361	Do. ...	Do.	Narasimha temple with inscriptions.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
362	Melur ...	Alagarkoil	Alagarmalai cavern with Panchapandava beds midway between Alagarmalai and Kidaripatti. Fort enclosing the temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 37, Public, dated 15th January 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. B. No. 334; 1909-10, App. C. Nos. 70-78.
363	Do. ...	Do.		Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. C. No. 80.
364	Do. ...	Do.	Temple with Hanumathirtham tank.	Do. ...	Do.	
365	Do. ...	Do.	Remains of Tirumal Nayak's palace.	Do. ...	Do.	
366	Do. ...	Kilavulavu.	Panchapandava beds, Jain statues and Brahmi and Vatteletta inscriptions on the Panchapandavamalai.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.	A.A.S. Report, 1907-08, App. B. No. 396.
367	Nilakottai.	Mettupatti.	Jain statues, rock inscriptions and Panchapandava beds on the hill.	Do. ...	Do.	
368	Do.	Do.	Cave in Sitharmalai ...	Government.	G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 14th December 1903.	A.A.S. Report, 1907-08, App. C. Nos. 44-47; 1909-10, App. C. Nos. 68-82.
369	Palni ...	Palni ...	Temple on the Idumbar-malai hill.	Private ..	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1893-94, App. A. Nos. 609-612; 1904-05, App. A. Nos. 371-373.
370	Periakulam.	Uttamapaliyam.	Karuppannaesami rock and Jain sculptures.	Government.	G.O. No. 329, Public, dated 16th March 1914.	A.A.S. Report, 1905-06, App. B. Nos. 722-733.
371	Tirumangalam.	Kongarapuliyan-gulam.	Panchapandava beds and Brahmi inscriptions in the cavern on the hill.	Private ...	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. B. Nos. 330-332; 1909-10, App. C. Nos. 54-57.
372	Do.	Kuppala-nattam.	Jain sculptures on the hill.	Government.	G.O. No. 37, Public, dated 15th January 1910.	
373	Do.	Sindupatti.	Temple ... ..	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
374	Do.	Vikramangalam.	Temple at Koilpatti ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1898-94, App. B. No. 15.

## RÄMNÄD DISTRICT.

375	Rämnäd...	Devipattanam.	Jagannatha temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 878, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
376	Do. ...	Do.	Tilakesvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-04, App. A. Nos. 117-121.
377	Do. ...	Rameswaram.	Ramanatha temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1904-05, App. B. Nos. 89-90.
378	Do. ...	Do.	Two Storeyed Mandapa ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
379	Do. ...	Rämnäd...	Colossal figure of a horse and elephant.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
380	Sivaganga.	Kunnakudi.	The boulder stone bed and Brahmi inscriptions on the hill, and the rockcut temples with inscriptions at the foot of the hill.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. C. Nos. 24-44.
381	Srivilliputtur.	Srivilliputtur.	Tirumal Nayak's palace...	Government.	G.O. No. 840, Public, dated 23rd October 1909.	
382	Do.	Do.	Andal temple ... ..	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## SIXTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

383	Amba-samudram.	Serma-devi.	Bakthavatsala temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 276, Public, dated 29th February 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1911-12, App. B. Nos. 531-548.
384	Koilpatti.	Kalugumalai.	Rock-cut temple on the hill.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1907-08, App. C. No. 43; 1898-94, App. B. Nos. 18-117.
385	Do. ...	Do.	Group of Jain figures on the hill.	Do. ...	Do.	
386	Do. ...	Do.	Kalugachalamurti temple.	Do. ...	Do.	
387	Nanguneri.	Eruvadi ...	Tiruvaledavara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
388	Do.	Kalek-kadu.	Satyavagisvara temple ..	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1904-05, App. B. Nos. 130-132.
389	Do.	Karnavelangulam.	Varadarajaperumal temple.	Do. ...	Do.	
390	Do.	Do.	Kanakasabai temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
391	Do.	Kottai-karan-gulam.	Rajasimhesvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
392	Do.	Nanguneri.	Totadrinadha temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
393	Do.	Padumari.	Nelliappaswami temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
394	Do.	Rathapuram.	Viragunapadesvara temple.	Do. ...	Do.	
395	Do.	Shenbagarama-nallur.	Jagannatha temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
396	Do.	Tirukaragudi.	Nambirayar temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1904-05, App. B. Nos. 130-128.
397	Do.	Valliyur.	Subrahmanya temple ..	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B. Nos. 598-601.
398	Do.	Vijayanarayana.	Alagiammanar temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
399	Sankaranayanarkoil.	Sankaranayanarkoil.	Sankaranayanar temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. B. Nos. 281 and 282.
400	Do.	Virasikamani.	Rock-cut caves and carvings.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 976, Public, dated 14th December 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1907-08, App. C. Nos. 40-42.
401	Srivai-kuntam.	Adichanallur.	Prehistoric remains ...	Government.	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
402	Do.	Tuticorin.	Dutch cemetery ...	Do.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905 and Proceedings No. 1215-W., dated 16th June 1918.	
403	Do.	Srivai-kuntam.	Vaikuntapathi temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1894-95, App. B. Nos. 172-178.
404	Tinnevelly.	Krishnapuram.	Vishnu temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1911-12, App. C. Nos. 16 and 17.
405	Do.	Kurukkuthurai.	Cave temple of Subrahmanya.	Do. ...	Do.	
406	Do.	Manur ...	Rajagopala temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-07, App. C. Nos. 428-430.
407	Do.	Tinnevelly.	Nelliappar temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report 1893-94, App. B. Nos. 118-163; 1911-12, App. C. No. 15.
408	Tirochen-dur.	Alwar Tirunagari.	Alwar Athinathar temple.	Do.	Do.	
409	Do.	Tiruchendur.	Valliamman cave with rock-cut sculptures.	Do. ...	Do.	
410	Do.	Do.	Subrahmanya temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-04, App. A. Nos. 155 and 156; 1911-12, App. C. Nos. 26-27.

## TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

411	Kulittalai.	Kadambarkoil.	Kadambavanesvara temple	Private ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. B. Nos. 734-745.
412	Do.	Paratunkoil.	Muktesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report 1891-92, App. B. Nos. 102 and 103; 1914-15, App. B. Nos. 144-174.
413	Do.	Sivayamalai.	Ratnesvara temple on a sculptured rock.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.</b>						
<b>TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—cont.</b>						
414	Kulittali.	Sivayam	Sivapurisvara temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1912-18, App. C. Nos. 44-50. Do.
415	Do.	Vayanal-lur.	Nagendra on a rock ...	Government.	Do.	
416	Musiri ...	Konesalem.	Venkatesaperumal temple.	Private ...	Do.	
417	Do.	Musiri ...	Head sluice Periavoikal alias Nattuvoikal.	Government.	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1890, App. A. No. 70.
418	Do.	Tirupattur.	Aiyandar and Nailasanatha temple.	Private ...	G.O. No. 976, Public, dated 14th December 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1907-08, App. C. Nos. 48-50; 1908-09, App. B 587-605.
419	Do.	Srinivasanallur.	Koranganathan temple ...	Government.	G.O. No. 174, Public, dated 25th February 1904 and G.O. No. 584, Public, dated 30th September 1904.	A.A.S. Report, 1904-05, App. A. Nos. 598-598.
420	Perambalur.	Banjangudi attached to Tevaiyur	Banjangudi Fort ...	Private ...	Protected. G.O. No. 88, Public, dated 28th January 1908 and G.O. No. 688, Public, dated 7th August 1908.	
421	Do.	Vallikondapuram.	Shamas Khan Mosque ...	Do. ...	Do.	
422	Do.	Do.	Vallisvara temple, Tank and Mandapa.	Do. ...	Protected. G.O. No. 952, Public, dated 15th December 1905, G.O. No. 251, Public, dated 30th March 1910 and G.O. No. 541, Public, dated 27th June 1910.	
423	Do.	Vallapuram hamlet of Brahmadesam.	Yektyar Masjid and Oudapah Nawab's tomb.	Do. ...	Protected. G.O. No. 88, Public, dated 28th January 1908 and G.O. No. 688, Public, dated 7th August 1908.	
424	Trichinopoly.	Alambakkam	Kailasanatha temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. B. Nos. 704-783.
425	Do.	Do.	Varadarajaperumal temple.	Do. ...	Do.	
426	Do.	Bikshandarkovil.	Tirumurti temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, 6th June 1905.	
427	Do.	Puttur ...	Cholamparai rock with inscriptions.	Government.	G.O. No. 811, Public, dated 29th September 1904 and G.O. No. 22, Public, dated 18th January 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1890, No. 51.
428	Do.	Samayapuram.	Bojesvara temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1891, No. 38; 1905-06, App. B. Nos. 509-511.
429	Do.	Do.	Mahakali temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
430	Do.	Srirangam.	Ranganatha temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1891-92, App. A. No. 45; App. B. Nos. 61-74; S.I.I. Vol. III, pp. 145 and 217, E.I. Vol. III, p. 7; and Vol. VI, p. 322.
431	Do.	Tirupalathurai.	Tharukavanesvara temple.	Do. ...	Do.	
432	Do.	Tiruvannakkaval.	Jambukesvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1891-92, App. A. Nos. 18-32; 1902-03, App. B. Nos. 61-67; 1905-06, App. B. Nos. 499-508; S.I.I. Vol. III p. 168; E. I. Vol. III, p. 72; A.A.S. Report 1908-09, App. B. Nos. 480-487.
433	Do.	Do.	Small Chola temple of Rajarajesvara north of Jambukesvara temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. C. No. 92.
434	Do.	Tiruvannambur.	Erumbesvara temple ...	Do. ...	Protected. G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905 and G.O. No. 1025, Public, dated 20th August 1914.	A.A.S. Report, 1891-92, App. B. Nos. 160 and 161.



Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## SIXTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—cont.

435	Trichinopoly.	Tiruvella-rail.	Jambunatha temple and rock inscriptions.	Private ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1905-06, App. B, Nos. 512-543.
436	Do.	Do.	Pundarikaksha Perumal temple.	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. C, Nos. 81-91; E.L., Vol. XI, p. 164 and I.A., Vol. XXXIV, p. 265.
437	Do.	Tiruvedan-gulam.	Siva temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
438	Do.	Trichinopoly.	Fort Gateway and Preston's Battery.	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
439	Do.	Do.	Nadir Shah's Mosque ...	Private ...	Do.	
440	Do.	Do.	Nawab's Palace ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
441	Do.	Do.	Two rock-cut caves with inscriptions and temple on Trichinopoly rock.	Do. ...	Protected. G.O. No. 823, Public, dated 25th October 1905, G.O. No. 30, Public, dated 18th January 1906, G.O. No. 207, Public, dated 13th March 1907.	A.A.S. Report, 1904-05, App. A, Nos. 411-414; and App. B, No. 134.
442	Do.	Do.	Thayumanaswami temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1906 (partly renewed).	A.A.S. Report, 1888, Nos. 62-64.
443	Do.	Vellanur ..	Jain image ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
444	Do.	Virapatti.	Jain image in Annayasal.	Do. ...	Do.	
445	Udayarpalaiyam.	Gangai-konda Sholepu-rau.	Brihadisvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1891-92, App. B, Nos. 75-83; 1907-08, App. C, Nos. 28-34.
446	Do.	Near do.	Karuvellappan kovil ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 496, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
447	Do.	Jayankondasholapuram.	Jain Statues ...	Do. ...	Protected. G.Os. No. 88, Public dated 28th January 1906, and No. 688, Public, dated 7th August 1908.	
448	Do.	Kamarsavalli.	Siva temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
449	Do.	Tirumala-vadi.	Vaidyanatha temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1894-95, App. B, Nos. 70-93; S.I.J., Vol. III, p. 182.
450	Karur ...	Tandoni ...	Rock-cut carvings representing Ranganatha and Narasimha with inscriptions.	Government.	Protected. G.Os. No. 493, Public, dated 3rd July 1906 and No. 666, Public, dated 10th September 1906.	
451	Namakkal.	Namakkal.	The Hill ...	Do.	Protected. G.O. No. 883, Public, dated 28th July 1912.	
452	Do.	Do.	Sri Ranganatha temple ...	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1905-06, App. C, Nos. 6-14.
453	Do.	Do.	Sri Narasimha temple ...	Do.	Do.	

## SEVENTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.).

## NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

454	Arkonam.	Mahendravadi.	Monolithic rock-cut temple.	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1895-96, App. B, No. 13; E.L., Vol. IV, p. 152.
455	Arni ...	Devikapuram.	Brihadambal temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1912-13, App. B, Nos. 351 to 403.
456	Do. ...	Do.	Kanakagiriavara temple...	Do. ...	Do.	
457	Cheyyar...	Brahmadesam.	Chandramoulesvara temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 379, Home (Edn.), dated 17th March 1917.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B, Nos. 189-266.
458	Do. ...	Do.	Rudrakotisvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B, Nos. 269-272.
459	Do. ...	Narasamangalam.	Rock-cut caves ...	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
460	Do. ...	Mamandar.	Rock-cut caves, sculptures and inscriptions.	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1888, Nos. 38-40.
461	Do. ...	Ukkal ...	Vishnu temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 590, Public, dated 22nd July 1893 and G.O. No. 174, Public, dated 25th February 1904.	A.A.S. Report, 1892-93, App. B, Nos. 19-32; 1902-03, App. A, No. 412; S.I.J., Vol. III, p. 1.
462	Do. ...	Koranganimuttam.	Rock-cut shrine ...	Do. ...	G.Os. No. 1412, Public, dated 15th November 1913 and No. 669, Public, dated 4th June 1914.	

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## SEVENTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

463	Gudiyatam.	Tiruvalam.	Bilvanadesvara temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1893-95, App. A, Nos. 149 and 150; 1897-99, App. A, Nos. 236-304; 1898, App. A, Nos. 75-82; App. B, Nos. 1-18; 1899-95, App. B, No. 180, S.I.I., Vol. II, p. 88; E.I., Vol. III, p. 7.
464	Polar ...	Ganganallur.	Gangesvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
465	Do. ...	Tirumalai.	Jain rock-cut caves, sculptures and mandapams with paintings and inscriptions.	Do. ...	Protected, G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891 and G.O. No. 54, Home, Mis., dated 16th August 1916, G.O. No. 151, Home (Mis.), dated 18th September 1916 and G.O. No. 430, Home (Edn.), dated 2nd April 1917.	A.A.S. Report, 1887, App. II, Nos. 80-92; E.I., Vol. VI, p. 331; Vol. IX, p. 229; S.I.I., Vol. I, p. 94-105.
466	Do. ...	Padavedu.	Hannuman temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 398, Public, dated 24th May 1907.	
467	Vellore ...	Abdulla-puram.	Abdul Mahal ...	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
468	Do. ...	Nelvoy ...	Rama temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1887, App. II, No. 26; S.I.I., Vol. I, p. 130.
469	Do. ...	Sholavaram.	Siva temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 121, Public, dated 17th February 1906.	A.A.S. Report, 1887, App. II, Nos. 11-15; 1901-02, App. A, No. 346; 1902-03, App. A, Nos. 421-429; S.I.I., Vol. I, p. 78 and E.I., Vol. VII, p. 192.
470	Do. ...	Vellore ...	Fort ...	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1887, App. II, Nos. 6-10; 1888, App. II, No. 41; E.I., Vol. IV, p. 81.
471	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jalakantesvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
472	Do. ...	Virinjipuram.	Margaskayesvara temple.	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1887, App. II, Nos. 44-61; S.I.I., Vol. I, p. 82.
473	Do. ...	Veppampattu.	Siva temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1887, App. II, Nos. 35-36; S.I.I., Vol. I, pp. 89 and 131.
474	Walajapet.	Arcot ...	Delhi Gate ...	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	
475	Do.	Do.	Masjid and two ponds in the west of the Citadel.	Do.	G.O. No. 1205, Public, dated 18th August 1915.	
476	Do.	Do. ...	The adjoining building ...	Do.	Do.	
477	Do.	Do. ...	The Cannon ...	Do.	Do.	
478	Do.	Pancha-pandava malai.	Rock-cut sculptures and caves.	Do.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th August 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1894-95, App. B, No. 10; 1890, No. 19; E.I., Vol. IV, p. 186.
479	Do.	Padupadi.	Baradwajesvara temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1905-06, App. B, Nos. 426-428.
480	Do.	Do.	Vedanarayana Perumal temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 192, Public, dated 5th March 1908.	A.A.S. Report, 1906-07, App. B, Nos. 255-259.
481	Do.	Mappaduvesti.	North-eastern corner of the outer rampart of the old Fort at Arcot.	Government.	G.O. No. 1205, Public, dated 13th August 1915.	
482	Do.	Do.	North-eastern corner of the Citadel.	Private ...	Do.	
483	Do.	Sholinghur.	Narasimha temple ...	Do.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
484	Do.	Do.	Nachiar temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
485	Do.	Do.	Padmapuram temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
486	Do.	Do.	Sanjivraya temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
487	Do.	Do.	Rock inscription in the right flank of the Sholinghur tank.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 14th December 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1895-96, App. B, Nos. 9-11; E.I., Vol. IV, p. 221.
488	Wandi-wash.	Siyyamangalam.	Rock-cut temple and sculptures.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1899-1903, App. B, Nos. 60-70; 1900-01 No. 227.
489	Do.	Tellar ...	Mulesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 408, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1899-1900, App. B, No. 71.
490	Do.	Tirakkol...	Boulder stone containing inscriptions and Jaina images.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 379, Home (Edn.), dated 17th March 1917.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. C, No. 278.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## SEVENTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

491	Wandi-wash.	Wandi-wash.	Fort ... ..	Government.	G.O. No. 489, Public, dated 2nd July 1906.	
492	Do.	Kilputtur.	Svayambhunatha temple.	Private ...	G.O. No. 601, Public, dated 29th March 1916.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B, Nos. 163-166.

## CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

493	Chendragiri.	Tirupati.	Two Gopurams on the Tirupati Hills (Large Gopuram at the foot of the Hill, Gali Gopuram at the top).	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1903-04, App. B, Nos. 249-256.
494	Do.	Do.	Srinivasa Perumal temple.	Do. ...	Do.	
495	Do.	Do.	Alamelumangal temple ...	Do. ...	Do. (Partly renewed).	
496	Do.	Chendragiri.	Fort with its buildings on the Hill and the lower one with two Palaces.	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1903-04, App. B, Nos. 243-246.
497	Do.	Timmapuram.	Buined temple, one mile east of Chendragiri.	Private ...	G.Os No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905 and No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
498	Chittoor...	Melpadi...	Somanatha temple ...	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1889-90, App. A, Nos. 83-90; S.I.I., Vol. III, p. 22.
499	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cholesvara temple ...	Do.	Do.	
500	Do. ...	Vallimalai.	Subramania temple ...	Private ..	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
501	Do. ...	Do.	Jain sculptures and inscriptions on the Hill.	Government.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	A.A.S. Report, 1894-95, App. B, Nos. 6-9; 1889, No. 91; E.I., Vol. IV, p. 140.
502	Punganur.	Ladigam.	Nilakanthesvara temple ...	Zamindari.	G.O. No. 976, Public, dated 14th December 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1905-07, App. B, Nos. 544-553.
503	Do.	Miniki ...	Minikibanda rock ...	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1906-07, App. B, No. 568.
504	Kalahasti.	Tirumalapuram.	Konar temple ... ..	Private ...	Do.	
505	Do.	Gudimellam.	Parasurama temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 1383, Public, dated 27th October 1914.	A.A.S. Report, 1903-04, App. A, Nos. 204-229; E.I., Vol. XI, p. 222.
506	Madanapalli.	Somapalli.	Vishnu temple and Dweja-stambha.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 174, Public, dated 25th February 1904.	
507	Vayalpad.	Gurramkonda.	Fort ... ..	Government.	G.O. No. 403, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
508	Do.	Do.	Mahal ... ..	Do.	G.O. No. 378, Public, dated 13th May 1891.	

## SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

509	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Nataraja temple ... ..	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905 (Partly renewed).	A.A.S. Report, 1888, App. II, Nos. 115-124; 1892-93, App. A, Nos. 170-184; 1902-03, App. A, Nos. 455-468; 1903-04, App. A, Nos. 390-401; 1913-14, App. B, Nos. 260-376; S.I.I., Vol. III, p. 210; E.I., Vol. V, p. 103.
510	Do.	Srinivasa.	Bhuvaregasvami temple.	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1898-99, App. A, No. 145; 1915-16, App. C, Nos. 256-278.
511	Do.	Do.	Nitesarasvami temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. C, Nos. 229-256.
512	Cuddalore.	Cuddalore.	Remains of Fort St. David with old tombs, etc. ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
513	Gingee ...	Sitta mur.	Jain temple ... ..	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1901-02, App. B, Nos. 201-203.
514	Do. ...	Gingee ...	Fortress comprising a hill fort on the Rajagiri, the inner and lower fort, and lines of fortifications connecting the Rajagiri, Krishnagiri and Chakkilidurgam (Orme's St. George's Mountain) Hills.	Government.	G.O. No. 668, Public, dated 10th August 1911.	A.A.S. Report, 1904-05, App. B, No. 57.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## SEVENTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

515	Gingee ...	Gingee ...	On the Bajagiri:—Two Granaries, a Magazine, Flag staff, Ranganatha temple, Kamalakanni Ammal temple and the sacrificial slab in front of it, a big Cannon, a Treasury, and an Audience Hall.	Government.	G.O. No. 868, Public, dated 10th August 1911.	
516	Do. ...	Do. ...	On the Krishnagiri:—Two granaries, well for storing ghee, well for storing oil, two temples and an Audience Chamber.	Do.	Do.	
517	Do. ...	Do. ...	In the inner and lower Forts:—(a) Inner Fort.—Venugopala temple called the "Bajana! Kundam" with large polished slab and five carved figures in three panels, a granary, a gymnasium, Kalvana Mahal, Stables and Barracks, the remains of Mahabut Khan's Mosque, and Annikulam tank.	Do.	Do.	
			(b) Lower Fort.—Chakkaraikulam and Chettikulam ponds, a dala with two idols representing Kamalakauni Ammal and with two symbols of Serpent God, the masonry Platform of Deising's funeral pyre, and his girl-wife's sati, Idol of Hanuman, Sasd-at-alla Khan's Mosque with Persian inscriptions, inscriptions in Persian on Pondicherry Gate (A.D. 1718); Venkatramana temple with inscriptions in Tamil, Prisoners well, Old Jail near the Pondicherry Gate and two Persian inscriptions on the outer face of the last two bastions in the south of the eastern wall of the inner fort.	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report 1903-04, App. B, No. 240.
518	Do. ...	Narasinga- pettai,  Sirukadam bur.	Outside the fort:— (1) Pattabhirama temple. (2) Twelve-pillared Mandapa. (3) Twenty-four Jain figures in two rows, a standing rude figure, two fragments of a sitting figure, and two inscriptions on Tirunathakannu.	Do.	Do.	
519	Do. ...	Melacheri.	Rock-cut Siva temple on a hill with Pallava inscriptions.	Private ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905 and No. 29. Home (Edn.), dated 8th January 1917.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. C, No. 284.
520	Do. ...	Singavaram.	Ranganatha temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1903-04, App. B, Nos. 224-239.
521	Do.	Tondur ...	Vinnamparai rock containing Pallava inscriptions.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 29, Home (Edn.), dated 8th January 1917.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. C, Nos. 281-283.
522	Villupuram.	Panamalai.	Inscribed Pallava temple of Telagirisvara.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 1281, Home (Edn.), dated 29th November 1916.	A.A.S. Report, 1915-16, App. B, No. 618, and p. 114.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## SEVENTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## TANJORE DISTRICT.

523	Arantangi.	Arantangi.	Fort ... ..	Government.	G.O. No. 518, Public, dated 18th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1901-02, App. B. No. 409.
524	Do.	Avadayarkoil.	Large Siva temple ...	Private ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
525	Kumbakonam.	Kumbakonam.	Kasi Visvanatha temple ...	Do. ...	.....	
526	Do.	Do.	Kumbesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
527	Do.	Do.	Somesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
528	Do.	Do.	Nagesvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1907-08, App. C. Nos. 13-15; 1911-12, App. B. Nos. 223-260.
529	Do.	Do.	Ramswami temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
530	Do.	Do.	Sarangapani temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
531	Do.	Do.	Chakrapani temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
532	Do.	Do.	Benapurisvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	
533	Do.	Do.	Mahamaham tank ...	Do. ...	Do.	
534	Do.	Tiruvellajuli.	Svetavinayaga temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1902-03, App. A. Nos. 618-634.
535	Do.	Tirukalittalai.	Vedapurisvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 978, Public, dated 14th December 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-09, App. B. Nos. 291-303.
536	Do.	Tiruppanandal.	Arunapadesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1907-08, App. C. No. 28.
537	Do.	Tiruvannallur.	Sivayoganatha temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 973, Public, dated 14th December 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1906-07, App. C. Nos. 1-52 and 1907-08, App. B. Nos. 314-355.
538	Do.	Do.	Karkatesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 513, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. C. Nos. 47-53.
539	Do.	Darasuram.	Airavatesvara temple ..	Do. ...	G.O. No. 978, Public, dated 14th December 1909.	A.A.S. Report, 1907-08, App. C. Nos. 16-27.
540	Mannargudi.	Nidamangalam.	Subterranean passage ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
541	Mayavaram.	Tirukkandiyur.	Amritagatesvara temple ..	Do. ...	G.O. No. 1231, Public, dated 3rd October 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1906-07, App. B. Nos. 15-52.
542	Do.	Tranquebar.	Danceborg, and Town gate way.	Government.	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	
543	Negapatnam.	Negapatnam.	Dutch Cemetery ... ..	Do.	Do.	
544	Do.	Do.	Nilayathakshi Amman temple.	Private ...	G.O. No. 518, Public, dated 13th June 1910.	
545	Do.	Tiruvallur.	Tyagarajesvara temple with tank Kamalalayam.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 971, Public, dated 9th August 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1890. Nos. 73-74, 1893-94, App. B. No. 164; 1900-01, No. 269; 1904-05, App. A. Nos. 538-579.
546	Nannilam.	Nannilam.	Mathuvanesvara temple ...	Do. .	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	
547	Do.	Tirukandiswaram.	Pasupathisvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1910-11, App. C. No. 80.
548	Do.	Tiruchengattangudi.	Uttarapadesvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 819, Public, dated 2nd July 1913	A.A.S. Report, 1912-13, App. C. Nos. 51-52.
549	Papanasam.	Arcoor ...	Pasupathisvara temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1910-11, App. C. No. 81.
550	Do.	Malattur.	Unnathapuisvara temple with inscriptions.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911 and G.O. No. 804, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1909-10, App. C. Nos. 28-31.
551	Do.	Nallur ...	Kalyanasundaresvara temple.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 803, Public, dated 2nd July 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1910-11, App. C. Nos. 40-62.
552	Shiyali ...	Shiyali ...	Brahmapurisvara temple.	Do. ...	G.O. No. 804, Public, dated 26th July 1912.	A.A.S. Report, 1895-96, App. B. Nos. 123-125; 1909-10, App. C. No. 140.
553	Do. ...	Tiruvengadu.	Svetaranyesvara temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1895-96, App. B. Nos. 110-122, E.I. Volume V, page 129.
554	Do. ...	Tiruppangur.	Sivaloganatha temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	
555	Do. ...	Vaithisvarankoil.	Vaithinatha temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	



Serial number.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.	Reference concerning Epigraphy.
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## SEVENTH CIRCLE (P.W.D.)—cont.

## TANJORE DISTRICT—cont.

556	Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	The Sivaganga Little Fort enclosing the great temple.	Government.	G.O. No. 878, Public, dated 18th May 1891.	
557	Do. ...	Do. ...	Great temple (Brihadesvara temple and inscriptions).	Do.	Do.	A.A.S. Report, 1888, Nos. 85-114; 1890, Nos. 52-53; 1892-93, App. B. Nos. 55-58, 1896-97, App. B. Nos. 20-41; 1911-12, App. B. Nos. 274-275; S. I. I. Volume II, Parts I to IV.
558	Do. ...	Do. ...	Schwartz Church ...	Private ...	Protected, G.O. No. 1290, Public, dated 6th October 1914 and G.O. No. 195, Public, dated 9th February 1915.	
559	Do. ...	Do. ...	Palace buildings ...	Government.	G.O. No. 159, Public, dated 17th February 1911 and G.O. No. 198 W., dated 3rd February 1912.	
			(1) Sangitha Mahal ...	Do.	Do.	
			(2) Maharajah Sabah or Durbar Hall.	Do.	Do.	
			(3) The Statue Hall ...	Do.	Do.	
			(4) The Arsenal ...	Do.	Do.	
			(5) The Clock-tower ...	Do.	Do.	
			(6) Krishna Vilas tank with the wooden pavilion in it.	Do.	Do.	
			(7) Jarathkhana (square building with large dome).	Do.	Do.	
			(8) Mottai Gopuram ...	Do.	Do.	
			(9) Two domed halls on the west of Sangitha Mahal.	Do.	Do.	
560	Do. ...	Thillai-sthanam.	Girithapurisvara temple ...	Private	G.O. No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905.	A.A.S. Report, 1894-95, App. B. Nos. 24-52; 1911-12, App. B. Nos. 276-291.
561	Do. ...	Perumbullyur.	Viyagarapurisvara temple.	Do. ...	Do.	
562	Do. ...	Tiruvadi.	Panchanadesvara temple.	Do. ...	Do.	
563	Thiruthurai-pundi.	Kodiyakadu.	Ramapada Mandapa ...	Do. ...	Protected. G.O. No. 787, Public, dated 39th August 1910 and G.O. No. 32, Public, dated 12th January 1911.	A.A.S. Report, 1894-95, App. A. Nos. 213-256, E.I. Volume VIII, page 8. A.A.S. Report, 1904-05, Nos. 508-514.
564	Do.	Kodiyakurai.	Inscribed stone ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 60, Public, dated 21st January 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. C. No. 1.
565	Do.	Kovilur ...	Siva temple ...	Do. ...	G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 4th October 1910.	A.A.S. Report, 1908-09, App. B. Nos. 181-227.

## APPENDIX A.

## THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION ACT (VII OF 1904).

*An Act to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the preservation of ancient monuments, for the exercise of control over traffic in antiquities and over excavation in certain places, and for the protection and acquisition in certain cases of ancient monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) “ancient monument” means any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any cave, rock-sculpture, inscription or monolith which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest, or any remains thereof, and includes—

(a) the site of an ancient monument ;

(b) such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument ; and

(c) the means of access to and convenient inspection of an ancient monument ;

(2) “antiquities” include any movable objects which the Government, by reason of their historical or archaeological associations, may think it necessary to protect against injury, removal or dispersion :

(3) “Commissioner” includes any officer authorized by the Local Government to perform the duties of a Commissioner under this Act :

(4) “maintain” and “maintenance” include the fencing, covering in, repairing, restoring and cleansing of a protected monument, and the doing of any act which may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining a protected monument or of securing convenient access thereto :

(5) “land” includes a revenue-free estate, a revenue-paying estate, and a permanent transferable tenure, whether such estate or tenure be subject to incumbrances or not : and

(6) “owner” includes a joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners, and any manager or trustee exercising powers of management over an ancient monument, and the successor in title of any such owner and the successor in office of any such manager or trustee.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to extend the powers which may lawfully be exercised by such manager or trustee.

3. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare an ancient monument to be a protected monument within the meaning of this Act.

(2) A copy of every notification published under sub-section (1) shall be fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monument, together with an intimation that any objection to the issue of the notification received by the Local Government within one month from the date when it is so fixed up will be taken into consideration.

(3) On the expiry of the said period of one month, the Local Government, after considering the objections, if any, shall confirm or withdraw the notification.

(4) A notification published under this section shall, unless and until it is withdrawn, be conclusive evidence of the fact that the monument to which it relates is an ancient monument within the meaning of this Act.

#### *Ancient Monuments.*

Acquisition of rights in or guardianship of an ancient monument.

4. (1) The Collector, with the sanction of the Local Government, may purchase or take a lease of any protected monument.

(2) The Collector, with the like sanction, may accept a gift or bequest of any protected monument.

(3) The owner of any protected monument may, by written instrument, constitute the Commissioner the guardian of the monument, and the Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government, accept such guardianship.

(4) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under sub-section (3), the owner shall, except as expressly provided in this Act, have the same estate, right, title and interest in and to the monument as if the Commissioner had not been constituted guardian thereof.

(5) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under sub-section (3), the provisions of this Act relating to agreements executed under section (5) shall apply to the written instrument executed under the said sub-section.

(6) Where a protected monument is without an owner, the Commissioner may assume the guardianship of the monument.

5. (1) The Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, propose to the owner to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council for the preservation of any protected monument in his district.

(2) An agreement under this section may provide for the following matters, or for such of them as it may be found expedient to include in the agreement:—

- (a) the maintenance of the monument;
- (b) the custody of the monument, and the duties of any person who may be employed to watch it;
- (c) the restriction of the owner's right to destroy, remove, alter or deface the monument or to build on or near the site of the monument;
- (d) the facilities of access to be permitted to the public or to any portion of the public and to persons deputed by the owner or the Collector to inspect or maintain the monument;
- (e) the notice to be given to the Government in case the land on which the monument is situated is offered for sale by the owner, and the right to be reserved to the Government to purchase such land, or any specified portion of such land, at its market value;
- (f) the payment of any expenses incurred by the owner or by the Government in connection with the preservation of the monument;
- (g) the proprietary or other rights which are to vest in His Majesty in respect of the monument when any expenses are incurred by the Government in connection with the preservation of the monument;
- (h) the appointment of an authority to decide any dispute arising out of the agreement; and
- (i) any matter connected with the preservation of the monument which is a proper subject of agreement between the owner and the Government.

(3) An agreement under this section may be executed by the Collector on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, but shall not be so executed until it has been approved by the Local Government.

(4) The terms of an agreement under this section may be altered from time to time with the sanction of the Local Government and with the consent of the owner.

(5) With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Collector may terminate an agreement under this section on giving six months' notice in writing to the owner.

(6) The owner may terminate an agreement under this section on giving six months' notice to the Collector.

(7) An agreement under this section shall be binding on any person claiming to be owner of the monument to which it relates, through or under a party by whom or on whose behalf the agreement was executed.

(8) Any rights acquired by Government in respect of expenses incurred in protecting or preserving a monument shall not be affected by the termination of an agreement under this section.

6. (1) If the owner is unable, by reason of infancy or other disability, to act for himself, the person legally competent to act on his behalf may exercise the powers conferred upon an owner by section 5.

(2) In the case of village property, the headman or other village officer exercising powers of management over such property may exercise the powers conferred upon an owner by section 5.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to empower any person not being of the same religion as the persons on whose behalf he is acting to make or execute an agreement relating to a protected monument which or any part of which is periodically used for the religious worship or observances of that religion.

7. (1) If the Collector apprehends that the owner or occupier of a monument intends to destroy, remove, alter, deface, or imperil the monument or to build on or near the site thereof in contravention of the terms of an agreement relating to its preservation under section 5, the Collector may make an order prohibiting any such contravention of the agreement.

(2) If an owner or other person who is bound by an agreement for the preservation or maintenance of a monument under section 5 refuses to do any act which is in the opinion of the Collector necessary to such preservation or maintenance, or neglects to do any such act within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector, the Collector may authorize any person to do any such act, and the expense of doing any such act or such portion of the expense as the owner may be liable to pay under the agreement may be recovered from the owner as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

(3) A person aggrieved by an order made under this section may appeal to the Commissioner, who may cancel or modify it and whose decision shall be final.

8. Every person who purchases, at a sale for arrears of land-revenue or any other public demand, or at a sale made under the Bengal Patni Taluks Regulation, 1819, an estate or tenure in which is situated a monument in respect of which any instrument has been executed by the owner for the time being, under section 4 or section 5, and every person claiming any title to a monument from, through or under an owner who executed any such instrument, shall be bound by such instrument.

Purchasers at certain sales and persons claiming through owner bound by instrument executed by owner.

9. (1) If any owner or other person competent to enter into an agreement under section 5 for the preservation of a protected monument, refuses or fails to enter into such an agreement when proposed to him by the Collector, and if any endowment has been created for the purpose of keeping such monument in repair, or for that purpose among others, the Collector may institute a suit in the Court of the District Judge, or, if the estimated cost of repairing the monument does not exceed one thousand rupees, may make an application to the District Judge for the proper application of such endowment or part thereof.

Application of endowment to repair an ancient monument.

(2) On the hearing of an application under sub-section (1), the District Judge may summon and examine the owner and any person whose evidence appears to him necessary, and may pass an order for the proper application of the endowment or of any part thereof, and any such order may be executed as if it were the decree of a Civil Court.

10. (1) If the Local Government apprehends that a protected monument is in danger of being destroyed, injured, or allowed to fall into decay, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as if the preservation of a protected monument were a "public purpose" within the meaning of that Act.

(2) The powers of compulsory purchase conferred by sub-section (1) shall not be exercised in the case of—

(a) any monument which or any part of which is periodically used for religious observances; or

(b) any monument which is the subject of a subsisting agreement executed under section 5.

(3) In any case other than the cases referred to in sub-section (2) the said powers of compulsory purchase shall not be exercised unless the owner or other person competent to enter into an agreement under section 5 has failed, within such reasonable period as the Collector may fix in this behalf, to enter into an agreement proposed to him under the said section or has terminated or given notice of his intention to terminate such an agreement.

11. (1) The Commissioner shall maintain every monument in respect of which the Government has acquired any of the rights mentioned in section 4 or which the Government has acquired under section 10.

Maintenance of certain protected monuments.

(2) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under section 4, he shall, for the purpose of maintaining such monument, have access to the monument at all reasonable times, by himself and by his agents, subordinates and workmen, for the purpose of inspecting the monument, and for the purpose of bringing such materials and doing such acts as he may consider necessary or desirable for the maintenance thereof.

12. The Commissioner may receive voluntary contributions towards the cost of maintaining a protected monument and may give orders as to the management and application of any funds so received by him:

Provided that no contribution received under this section shall be applied to any purpose other than the purpose for which it was contributed.

Protection of place of worship from misuse, pollution or desecration.

13. (1) A place of worship or shrine maintained by the Government under this Act shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character.

(2) Where the Collector has, under section 4, purchased or taken a lease of any protected monument, or has accepted a gift or bequest, or the Commissioner has, under the same section, accepted the guardianship thereof, and such monument, or any part thereof, is periodically used for religious worship or observances by any community, the Collector shall make due provision for the protection of such monument, or such part thereof, from pollution or desecration—

- (a) by prohibiting the entry therein, except in accordance with conditions prescribed with the concurrence of the persons in religious charge of the said monument or part thereof, of any person not entitled so to enter by the religious usages of the community by which the monument or part thereof is used, or
- (b) by taking such other action as he may think necessary in this behalf.

Relinquishment of Government rights in a monument.

14. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioner may—

- (a) where rights have been acquired by Government in respect of any monument under this Act by virtue of any sale, lease, gift or will, relinquish the rights so acquired the person who would for the time being be the owner of the monument if such right had not been acquired; or
- (b) relinquish any guardianship of a monument which he has accepted under this Act.

15. (1) Subject to such rules as may after previous publication be made by the Local Government, the public shall have a right of access to any monument maintained by the Government under this Act.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the Local Government may provide that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

16. Any person other than the owner who destroys, removes, injures, alters, defaces or imperils a protected monument, and any owner who destroys, removes, injures, alters, defaces or imperils a monument maintained by Government under this Act or in respect of which an agreement has been executed under section 5, and any owner or occupier who contravenes an order made under section 7, sub-section (1), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Penalties.

#### *Traffic in Antiquities.*

17. (1) If the Governor-General in Council apprehends that antiquities are being sold or removed to the detriment of India or of any neighbouring country, he may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the bringing or taking by sea or by land of any antiquities or class of antiquities described in the notification into or out of British India or any specified part of British India.

(2) Any person who brings or takes or attempts to bring or take any such antiquities into or out of British India or any part of British India in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (1), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) Antiquities in respect of which an offence referred to in sub-section (2) has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

(4) An officer of customs, or an officer of Police of a grade not lower than Sub-Inspector, duly empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may search any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, and may open any baggage or package of goods, if he has reason to believe that goods in respect of which an offence has been committed under sub-section (2) are contained therein.

(5) A person who complains that the power of search mentioned in sub-section (4) has been vexatiously or improperly exercised may address his complaint to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall pass such order and may award such compensation, if any, as appears to it to be just.

#### *Protection of Sculptures, Carvings, Images, Bas-reliefs, Inscriptions or like objects.*

18. (1) If the Local Government considers that any sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions or other like objects ought not to be moved from the place where they are without the sanction of the Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that any such object or any class of such object shall not be moved unless with the written permission of the Collector.

(2) A person applying for the permission mentioned in sub-section (1) shall specify the object or objects which he proposes to move, and shall furnish, in regard to such object or objects, any information which the Collector may require.

(3) If the Collector refuses to grant such permission, the applicant may appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

(4) Any person who moves any object in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (1), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(5) If the owner of any property proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government that he has suffered any loss or damage by reason of the inclusion of such property in a notification published under sub-section (1), the Local Government shall either

- (a) exempt such property from the said notification;
- (b) purchase such property, if it be movable, at its market-value; or
- (c) pay compensation for any loss or damage sustained by the owner of such property, if it be immovable.

Power to Local Government to control moving of sculptures, carvings or like objects.

19. (1) If the Local Government apprehends that any object mentioned in a notification issued under section 18, sub-section (1), is in danger of being destroyed, removed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, the Local Government may pass orders for the compulsory purchase of such object at its market-value, and the Collector shall thereupon give notice to the owner of the object to be purchased.

(2) The power of compulsory purchase given by this section shall not extend to—

- (a) any image or symbol actually used for the purpose of any religious observance; or
- (b) anything which the owner desires to retain on any reasonable ground personal to himself or to any of his ancestors or to any member of his family.

#### *Excavations.*

20. (1) If the Local Government is of opinion that excavation within the limits of any local area ought to be restricted or regulated for the purpose of protecting or preserving any ancient monument, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules—

- (a) fixing the boundaries of the area to which the rules are to apply; and
- (b) prescribing the authority by which, and the terms on which, licenses to excavate may be granted.

(2) The power to make rules given by this section is subject to the condition of rules being made after previous publication.

(3) A rule made under this section may provide that any person committing a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(4) If any owner or occupier of land included in a notification under sub-section (1), proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government that he has sustained any loss by reason of such land being so included, the Local Government shall pay compensation in respect of such loss.

#### *General.*

21. The market-value of any property which Government is empowered to purchase at such value under this Act, or the amount of compensation to be paid by Government in respect of anything done under this Act, shall, where any dispute arises touching the amount of such market-value or compensation, be ascertained in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, sections 3, 8 to 34, 45 to 47, 51 and 52, so far as they can be made applicable:

Provided that when making an inquiry under the said Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Collector shall be assisted by two assessors, one of whom shall be a competent person nominated by the Collector, and one a person nominated by the owner or, in case the owner fails to nominate an assessor within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector in this behalf, by the Collector.

#### *Jurisdiction.*

22. A Magistrate of the third class shall not have jurisdiction to try any person charged with an offence against this Act.

#### *Power to make rules.*

23. (1) The Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may make rules for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act.

(2) The power to make rules given by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

#### *Protection to public servants acting under Act.*

24. No suit for compensation and no criminal proceeding shall lie against any public servant in respect of any act done, or in good faith intended to be done, in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act.

## APPENDIX B.

\*GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THOSE ENTRUSTED  
WITH THE CUSTODY OF, AND EXECUTION OF REPAIRS TO,  
ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

THE chief aim of conservation should be to preserve and perpetuate authentic specimens of the monumental antiquities of the country rather than to rebuild or renew them; and not so much to add new work in imitation of what the original is thought to have been, as to preserve what is left of it. It may be laid down, as a first principle, that, as funds will necessarily be limited, they should be economised in such a way as to preserve, as far as is practicable, as many of the most important ancient works as possible; and, to this end, preservation should be primarily aimed at, and repair attempted only in cases where its advisability is undoubted, and where special funds can be provided for purpose. Of the buildings deserving repair only a very limited number can be restored in the course of the year, and many will have to wait, it may be, five, or ten, or fifteen years before they can be taken thoroughly in hand; but each year the annual work of protecting and conserving them all must go on with unbroken regularity, so that when the time comes for repairing them, it may not be found that neglect, in the meantime, has necessitated a much greater outlay than would otherwise have been incurred.

*The selection of monuments.*—As regards the selection of monuments for conservation, it is difficult, if not impossible, to lay down any comprehensive principles which can be applied to each and every case. First, there are the individual merits of the monument to be weighed; its historic importance; its architectural value; or any features which it may possess of peculiar interest for the religious or artistic history of the country. Then its comparative merits in relation to other monuments in its immediate vicinity must be taken into account; for, in some localities, where there is a dearth of first class monuments, it may well be worth conserving a second rate building, which elsewhere would be allowed to fall to ruin. A variety of particular considerations of this kind defy the application of principles broad enough to embrace them all.

The selection of monuments for conservation and the extent and manner of carrying out their repairs are matters requiring the advice of the local Archaeological Officer. He will, of course, gladly avail himself of any helpful opinions in these matters, but it must be understood that he alone is responsible to Government, and his attention should be called to every case of proposed conservation upon whatever scale it may be.

*Estimates.*—Every estimate for work should be submitted to the Archaeological Officer, in the first instance, for his approval and signature, and care should be taken that nothing be subsequently added to or omitted from it without consulting him.

*Classification.*—The following classification of monuments has been laid down by the Government of India, and they are so classified in the margins of the different lists of Antiquarian Remains issued by the Archaeological Department, as well as in the various progress reports.

- I.—Those monuments which from their present condition or historical or archaeological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.
  - II.—Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like.
  - III.—Those monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.
- The monuments in classes I and II are further subdivided thus—
- I (a) and II (a).—Monuments in the possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation.
  - I (b) and II (b).—Monuments in the possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.

No comment is necessary upon class I. But in class II it will often be found necessary to carry out sufficient initial repairs, over and above those specified, to put a building in such a state that those minor measures will afterwards suffice to keep it in a tolerably fair condition.

Because a building is put into class III, on account of its very dilapidated condition, it does not follow that there should be any unseemly haste in converting it into road metal; it may still be a monument of interest as long as it keeps together.

*Preliminary measures.*—The first thing to be done, after the selection of a building for conservation, and before laying hands upon it at all, is to ascertain how it stands with respect to the

\* These instructions were issued by Sir John Marshall, C.I.E., Director-General of Archaeology in India.



provisions of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. If already in Government possession it will, or should be, in the custody of the local Public Works Department for repairs, and should be upon their lists as a Protected Monument. If not, the chief civil authority in the district should be asked to deal with it under the Act, in the manner considered most desirable. Such preliminary precautions will save friction with owners at the time of carrying out repairs. This should be followed by the acquisition of ground around the monument, if necessary, by fencing, and by the appointment of caretakers when advisable. In places frequented by visitors, likely to scribble their names and commit other nuisances, notice boards may be necessary. These, while being conspicuous enough to attract attention, should not be such as to be an eyesore; nor should they disfigure the monument by being set up upon the face of it or directly in front of it. The narrowest part of the approach to the precincts is, in most cases, the best place for their erection.

*Preservation before repair.*—Officers charged with the execution of conservation work should never forget that the reparation of any remnant of ancient architecture, however humble, is a work to be entered upon with totally different feelings from a new work or from the repairs of a modern building. Although there are many ancient buildings, whose state of disrepair suggests at first sight a renewal, it should never be forgotten that their historical value is gone when their authenticity is destroyed, and that our first duty is not to renew them but to preserve them. When, therefore, repairs are carried out, no effort should be spared to save as many parts of the original as possible, since it is to the authenticity of the old parts that practically all the interest attaching to the new will owe itself.

*Supervision.*—The success of conservation depends upon the degree of personal supervision given by the Engineer in charge and the Archaeological officer as much as upon the skill of the workmen employed. The unusual and peculiar treatment that work on oriental structures demands, calls for the full attention and thought of the Executive Officer in charge; it is, as a rule, beyond the ability and intelligence of the lower subordinates, to whom the work is too often entirely relegated.

Native artisans are usually good copyists, capable of imitating any model which may be set before them, but unable to make use of their eyes, and being accustomed to work with a stereotyped series of degenerate modern imitations, they apply them indiscriminately, in place and out of it, on all classes of buildings. And many otherwise good workmen are prone to show off their skill by trying to improve upon the original. This tendency has to be carefully guarded against.

*Vegetation.*—One of the principal factors in causing the ruin of brick and stone buildings is the growth of vegetation in the joints, and the only way of dealing with this evil is constantly to eradicate the plants before they have the chance of becoming firmly rooted. For this purpose, inspections of every building should be made by the Engineer in charge at least once in the year.

*Removal of masonry, etc.*—It is not generally desirable to demolish or remove, in whole or in part, any stone or brickwork which it is at all possible to repair *in situ*. If new work has to be inserted, any mouldings or other details, which may have to be worked on it, should be in strict harmony with the adjoining ornaments. In removing broken or decayed work do not take out any but such as is so far gone as to have lost all its original form; better to have broken or half decayed original work than the smartest and most perfect new work.

With regard to walls out of plumb, it is not always necessary to dismantle and rebuild them. In many cases it will be found that the fault was caused soon after the erection of the building by the subsidence of the foundations, which, having permanently settled, are not likely to go any further. If there is any suspicion of movement, the wall or walls may be watched from time to time and any movement noted.

When dismantling masonry, previous to rebuilding, it is necessary to mark or number the old stones so as, the more readily, to replace them in their original positions. In doing this, care should be taken not to use oil paint, or other pigment or stain, which will be difficult to remove again. It is better to put the numbers on the sides or back of the stone rather than upon the face. In any case, all marks should be removed on completion of the work.

*Replacement of missing architectural details.*—Should it be necessary, at any time, to replace any architectural detail which has disappeared, examination should be made of any similar feature in another part of the building itself, or on one of similar style in the neighbourhood. In restorations of this kind the assistance of the Archaeological Department should invariably be invoked.

In the case of ruined Hindu temples which, as a rule, have been covered with sculpture, very great help may be afforded towards any necessary rebuilding of the fallen material, where it remains *in situ*, by a careful survey of the *debris* before a single stone is lifted from the ground. A stone, falling from the walls or roof, will naturally come to the ground on a spot as near as possible vertically below the position it originally occupied; and so its place upon the ground will generally indicate its former position. A rough sketch plan of the temple should be made, on which the ground immediately around the base of the building is marked off into separate areas. The individual stones can then be marked (not on their faces) according to the area in which they lie. The position of fallen statues should be separately and



carefully plotted, for they generally have their appointed niches and positions upon the walls, which may not be changed. To gather up these fallen stones, and to mix them indiscriminately, would cause hopeless confusion, in the effort of re-sorting them, to those unfamiliar with the construction of such shrines. These remarks apply, also, to the excavation of sculptures embedded in the *debris* accumulated around the bases of temples. Very great care is necessary in such cases not to damage the sculptures, or the basement mouldings of the temple in the operation. Excavated areas, especially around buildings, should not be left as pits to collect water and so rot the masonry, but should be carefully drained.

*Effacement of traces of old designs.*—When any feature of a building is too far decayed to be restored, the spot which it occupied must not be plastered over so as to destroy all traces of its ever having been there. This should apply to all classes of architectural detail, and, even though a small fragment only remains, it ought not to be obliterated.

*New stone work.*—All the new stone work should be matched in colour with the surfaces adjoining it. It frequently happens that the same quarry yields several varieties of the same stone, and care should be taken, when putting in new patches, to procure the same variety as has been used in the contiguous masonry. In some cases, too, where the old stone work has weathered to a darker tint, it may be necessary, in order to avoid any violent or unpleasant contrast between the new and old surfaces, to use artificial means for staining the former. The stain will wear off in course of time, but not until the surface has weathered to a better colour.

*Roofs and walls.*—Accumulation of soil on roofs or other flat surfaces should be removed as favouring the growth of vegetation. Any openings on terraced roofs, through which rain water can percolate, should be stopped, and proper drainage provided for. Cracks on the roof, where they are not observable, may be pointed; but on the walls, both exterior and interior, simple grouting (if that is necessary and practicable) should be employed. In this process the mortar can be prevented from coming too near the surface by first stopping the joints with clay from the outside, which can be removed when the grouting within is dry.

*Cement and pointing.*—If the new stones are accurately dressed, so as to fit closely to one another, there will generally be no necessity for mortar or any cementing material in the joints. Old stone buildings were originally erected, as a rule, entirely without mortar. If it should, in any exceptional case, be necessary, let the mortar be in great part composed of Portland cement. In no case should any mortar be seen upon the surface of the work where mortar has not been used originally. Nor should pointing, as it is generally understood in India, be permitted, on any account, either in brick or stone work, except in places where it is not exposed to view. Pointing on ancient buildings is an anachronism which cannot be too strongly guarded against. All mortar joints, in which, during previous repairs, the mortar has not been confined to the joint, but has been smeared over the adjacent stone, should be carefully scraped.

*Clamps and dowels.*—Clamps and dowels may be used to strengthen stone work, but they must be of copper or gun-metal, and not of iron, as the latter metal will oxidize and split the stoutest masonry. It may be added here that, if iron or steel is used for supports or other purposes, it should not be brought into direct contact with the stone, but should be protected with a coating of cement, or a casing of some other suitable material.

*Broken lintels, etc.*—As a rule broken lintels or beams may be supported by skilfully stirring them up from above, or, if that is impracticable, by inserting angle iron beneath; but in cases where a pier, not forming part of the original design, has to be introduced, it should be made quite apparent that it is a later addition, without, however, rendering it obtrusive by pointing or by other purely modern devices.

One of the most commonly occurring repairs in buildings, constructed on the pillar and lintel style, is that of broken beams or lintels. It is seldom necessary to remove a broken beam in order to substitute a whole one—a work generally accompanied with considerable difficulty. Angle iron, running along the two bottom edges of a beam, the latter being carried in the angle of the flanges, with the ends let in, for support, between the soffit of the beam and the top of the bracket-capital, has been used with great success. The angle iron can be used angle up or angle down. This, and a variety of other methods, will be found described and illustrated with diagrams in the Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, for the year 1905-06.

*Brickwork.*—In repairing brickwork, bricks of the same size as the original should be used; they can frequently be obtained without any difficulty, at a minimum cost, from old dismantled buildings. The mortar joints, also, should be of the same thickness as in the old work; and if the adjoining surface of the brickwork, which is not to be repaired, is much decayed, the mortar joints of the new work may be recessed about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ", so as to avoid the appearance of great newness.

On sites like that of Pagan in Burma, where there are vast quantities of old bricks, close at hand, for the workmen to use, where much of the brickwork is without mortar, and where the cost of repair means little more than the cost of the labour employed, we need not hesitate to repair any prominent features, such as battlements, cornices, and the like, the absence of

which seriously detracts from the beauty of the structure, and whose reconstruction is a perfectly straightforward matter, involving no doubts or difficulties whatever.

*Plaster stucco.*—In cases where stucco has either peeled off completely, or adheres only here and there in small patches, the renewal of the plaster facing and the destruction of whatever remnants are left of the original stucco is a blunder which, unfortunately, has only too frequently been committed. Upon wall surfaces the course to be invariably followed is to cut away, where it is necessary, just so much of the old stucco as has separated completely from the walls and to edge round the remainder with cement so as to prevent rain water percolating behind, the brickwork being pointed, if necessary, to keep out rain water, with recessed pointing as previously described. On no account ought the picturesque aspect of the exposed brickwork to be spoilt by covering it with new and glaring plaster or whitewash. Where only comparatively small gaps occur in *ornamental* stucco work, and its repair is consequently desirable, care should be taken to avoid the insertion of modern designs. Whenever broken parts have to be replaced, as for instance in balustrades, mouldings and the like, the existing old designs, which generally consist of one pattern repeated, or of two alternating with each other, should be faithfully copied.

This does not, however, apply to terraces, roofs, and domes, the original plaster of which must be kept in repair to keep them watertight. But in such cases there is no necessity for repairing their surfaces with raw white plaster in ugly patches and lines. A dark coloured plaster should be used so as to match, as nearly as possible, the old discoloured work.

*Weather stains.*—Weather stains, upon the outside of a building, should not ordinarily be removed, but white lichens, or other small growths of that kind, should, if practicable, be cleaned away where they obscure delicate carvings beneath them; but do not let the remedy be worse than the defect by leaving unsightly marks of the cleaning.

*Carvings, etc.*—As a rule, the repair of carvings, whether in stone or brick, should be limited to those of a purely geometric design. The repair of divine or human figures, or of free floral designs, is scarcely ever to be advocated; nor, indeed, in reproducing some geometric designs, is it advisable to do more than indicate their main lines. Questions of such repair, however, must be decided on their own merits and always after consultation with the local archaeological authority. Every scrap of ancient tilework or carved brick, that is lying in the debris on old sites, should be restored, if possible, to its former place, care of course being taken to ensure the restoration being correct.

*Images.*—An image that has fallen should never be replaced on a pedestal or in a niche unless it is absolutely certain that it was originally set there. No end of confusion may be caused by the indiscriminate re-erection of images in the wrong places.

No new images should ever be provided. Empty niches should remain empty if their images are lost, and the spaces occupied in friezes and string courses should, in repaired portions, be blank. Broken images should not be mended with new limbs, or other parts, but old portions, if existing, may be pieced together as far as is practicable.

*Whitewash.*—The use of whitewash or paint, especially on sculptures and inscriptions, should be forbidden. If it is contemplated to remove any from an old surface, precautions must be taken to prevent injury to any inscription, relief or painting beneath. Whitewash may often be removed by brushing with native soap or water, or light sponging in the case of painted or delicate surfaces, but, if it will not yield to this treatment, a weak solution of nitric acid, or, in cases where the action of nitric acid may be deleterious, of acetic acid may be used followed by a thorough washing down with water in which a little carbonate of soda has been dissolved. It has been found that kerosene-oil is effective in removing whitewash off tilework.

*Decorative tilework.*—In cases where pieces of tiles have fallen away, leaving gaps in the surface, the gaps should not be filled with plaster. The tiles next the gaps should be edged round with cement to prevent more of them from falling. The cement should on no account be coloured to imitate the tiles, but may be mixed with colouring matter, so as to approach the tint of the old cementing material.

*Wooden buildings.*—The principles applying to the conservation of wooden buildings must, owing to the nature of their material and the comparative short duration of their existence, necessarily differ from the principles applying to structures in brick or stone. Once a brick or stone structure is put into a good state of repair, we may expect that, with a little attention from time to time, it may last for several hundred years.

This is far from being the case with wooden structures, and, as a rule, the strictest economy must be observed in their conservation. In the case of the comparatively modern buildings of Burma, this may ordinarily be confined to (1) such plain structural repairs as will ensure the stability of the building, (2) repairs to the roof with a view to prevent the percolation of rain water, (3) earth oiling of the woodwork, when necessary, to prevent the ravages of white ants, and (4) such simple protective measures as are necessary to preserve the glass incrustate work or other ornaments.

On the other hand, no pains or expense should be spared in the preservation of any woodwork belonging to the mediæval or earlier ages as specimens of this class of work are exceedingly rare and valuable, and one and all of them, whether they be complete structures like the

temples of the Chamba valley, or doors, pillars and the like, built into some brick edifice, ought to be highly prized and scrupulously cared for. The treatment of such woodwork, if it is to be successful, may be a difficult and technical matter, and the assistance of the archaeological officer should be sought before it is touched, particularly if it is intended to dismantle any part of it for deposit in a museum.

*Completion of work.*—Immediately after the completion of repairs to any monument, the building and its surroundings should be cleaned and tidied up. No mortar wheels, mortar heaps, brickbats or the like should be left behind.

\* Our primary object is to preserve all that we can of ancient memorials and not to renovate and embellish them. The restoration of missing members is necessary, in some cases for the sake of structural stability; and in some cases it is desirable for the reason that their absence seriously detracts from the beauty or symmetry of the building. But when such restorations are undertaken, they should be of the simplest and plainest kind, the mouldings or other designs being merely "blocked out" and no attempt being made to reproduce the finer details of the original work which cannot now be copied with success.

A roof should not be repaired with concrete covered with white plaster which stands out in violent contrast to the grey and weather-worn walls. The new concrete or plaster should be toned down to match the colour of the masonry.

Care must, however, be taken to avoid giving too uniform a colour to the whole of the roof. This is not likely to happen, if different parts of it are repaired at different times; but, if the whole roof has to be renovated together, the Engineer in charge of the works should himself see to the mixing of the ingredients and vary their quantities a little so as to catch the different tones of the masonry below.

(b) Similarly, if it is found absolutely necessary to cement up any of the open cracks or joints in the body of a building, the cement used should invariably be treated in the same way, but I may note that the pointing of joints such as has been done all over some temples ought to be strictly forbidden. Open joints, if protected against the rain by the overhanging eaves, will do no harm, provided that jungle plants are not allowed to take root in them; and if it is really necessary to stop them, the cement should be "tucked" back about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " or more from the surface, so as to be quite inconspicuous. It is peculiarly disfiguring to an old building, in which mortar was not originally used, to point up its joints and carelessly smear the mortar or cement over the adjoining surface.

(c) If new stone work has to be introduced for structural purposes it should be neatly and accurately dressed. If a new stone has to replace one which was decorated with carvings, it should be merely "blocked out" so as to show the main lines or mouldings of the original, without any attempt being made to recarve the details.

(d) When the new stone work is in position its exposed surfaces should be stained to the colour of the old work adjoining with a stain made from the bean known as *semicarpus anacardium*, which is procurable in the bazaar under the name of *bhilawa* (the marking nut from which dhobies get black dye for marking linen). In order to make the stain, take 3 oz. of the beans, put them in a mortar and pound them well. Then put in a quart bottle and fill up with petrol and let the beans soak for a few days, after which the liquid can be strained off and is ready for use.

The use of paraffin has been found successful on Cleopatra's needle, which is presumed to be a block of granite, and it has also been found useful as a preservative for stone fronts of buildings which are generally built either of that material or of freestone. If paraffin was found suitable on these, in the polluted atmosphere of cities in America or Europe, it should be equally effective on such stone buildings or monoliths in India, and in the crude form in which it is used for such purposes it is comparatively cheap.

*A stone preserver.*—The stone preserving compound of Professor R. M. Caffall is paraffin with creosote dissolved in turpentine, and is designed primarily to protect against atmospheric action, while the paraffin prevents organic growth. This is the material with which was checked the decay of the pink granite Egyptian obelisk that was set up in New York, in 1881. On its new site the obelisk began to weather rapidly and in 1885, when the protective coating was applied, 780 pounds of loose chips were removed. The heating of the surface necessary in applying the mixture—the melting point of which is  $140^{\circ}$  F.—did not have the injurious effect feared. The heat caused the substance to be absorbed to the depth of half an inch, and 67½ pounds were applied to the 200 square yards of shaft and plinth. In the 25 years since then the stone has shown no decay.

## APPENDIX C.

## FORMS FOR DRAFT AGREEMENTS UNDER SECTION 5 OF ACT VII OF 1904.

## I

*(For cases in which the trustees undertake to execute at their cost all ordinary repairs to the monument.)*

THIS AGREEMENT executed on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 191 \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ trustee of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ village, \_\_\_\_\_ taluk, \_\_\_\_\_ district, hereinafter called the "trustee" which expression where the context admits shall be deemed to include the survivor of him or other the trustee for the time being of the said \_\_\_\_\_ and his successors in office of the one part and the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter called the Secretary of State which expression where the context admits shall be deemed to include his successors in office for the time being of the other part.

WHEREAS under section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (Act VII of 1904) the \_\_\_\_\_ specifically described in the schedule annexed hereto and hereinafter referred to as "the protected monument" heretofore in the possession and management of the trustee abovenamed on behalf of the \_\_\_\_\_ has been declared by the Government of Madras to be a protected monument under the said Act.

AND WHEREAS with a view to preserve the protected monument in its present condition, the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_ with the previous sanction of the Madras Government conveyed in G.O. No. \_\_\_\_\_, Public, dated \_\_\_\_\_, proposed to the said trustee that he should enter into an agreement with the said Secretary of State for India in Council for the preservation of the protected monument and the said trustee has accepted the proposal.

AND WHEREAS the terms of the said agreement so proposed and accepted are embodied in these presents.

AND WHEREAS these presents by G.O. No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ have been approved by the Government of Madras.

NOW THESE PRESENT WITNESS that it is hereby mutually agreed by the trustee and the said Secretary of State as follows:—

(1) The trustee shall maintain the said protected monument in proper condition and repair and agree to abide by and carry out the orders of the Madras Government and the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_ for the time being as to the manner in which the same is to be preserved and as to the repairs and all other measures that may be deemed necessary from time to time for that purpose.

(2) The trustee shall have the \_\_\_\_\_ under his control and make necessary arrangements for watching the same. The trustee shall not either himself or through others destroy, remove, alter or deface the protected monument and in particular in addition and without prejudice to the foregoing conditions the trustee shall not construct or allow or give permission to others to construct huts or other buildings on the site in front of or near walls or other partitions in or near the protected monument.

(3) The trustee and his successors in office shall not allow the protected monument to be used by any person for residential purposes.

(4) The trustee shall allow all facilities for access to the protected monument to the officers and servants of the Archaeological department and also such facilities for access to the protected monument to other officers of Government and to the public or any portion thereof at such times and in such manner as the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_ for the time being may in writing require.

(5) The trustee shall not sell or allow to be sold the site of the protected monument and land to a distance of 100 feet on four sides of it.

(6) The Secretary of State shall pay all expenses which may be incurred in connection with the preservation and repair of the protected monument at the request of or under the orders of the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_ for the time being or the Government of Madras. But ordinary repairs to the \_\_\_\_\_ periodical or otherwise shall be done at the expense of the trustee, after approval by the Collector.

(7) Subject in all respects to the foregoing conditions the trustee may with the approval of the Collector conduct in the \_\_\_\_\_ such religious ceremonies as will not involve the exclusion of persons not belonging to the Hindu community.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said \_\_\_\_\_ and the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_ on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

*The schedule above referred to.*

Name of the district, taluk and village.	Description, wet or dry, with survey or palmash number.	Name of the owner.	Boundaries.				Extent.
			North.	East.	South.	West.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(G.O. No. 787, Public, dated 30th August 1910.)

## II

*(For cases in which the repairs are executed at the expense of Government.)*

AGREEMENT made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 191 between \_\_\_\_\_ the trustees for the time being of the \_\_\_\_\_ village in the taluk of the \_\_\_\_\_ district, hereinafter referred to as "the trustees" which expression where the context admits shall be deemed to include the survivor of them or other the trustees or trustee for the time being of the said \_\_\_\_\_ their and his assigns of the one part and the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, hereinafter referred to as "the said Secretary of State" which expression where the context admits shall be deemed to include his successors in office for the time being of the other parts.

WHEREAS under section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), the \_\_\_\_\_ specifically described in the schedule annexed hereto and hereinafter referred to as "the protected monument" has been declared by the Government of Madras to be a protected monument under the said Act.

AND WHEREAS with a view to preserve the protected monument in its present condition the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_ with the previous sanction of the Madras Government conveyed in G.O. No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, proposed to the trustees that they should enter into an agreement with the said Secretary of State for the preservation of the protected monument and the said trustees have accepted the proposal.

AND WHEREAS the terms of the said agreement so proposed and accepted are embodied in these presents.

AND WHEREAS these presents by G.O. No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ have been approved by the Government of Madras.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that it is hereby mutually agreed by the trustees and the said Secretary of State as follows:—

(1) That the said Secretary of State shall have the right to maintain the protected monument in proper condition and repair and to take any measures necessary for that purpose.

(2) That the protected monument shall be under the immediate control of the trustees.

(3) (a) That the trustees shall not either themselves or through their agents or lessees or tenants destroy, remove, alter or deface the protected monument or any part thereof.

(b) And in particular, in addition and without prejudice to the foregoing conditions that the trustees shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Collector of the district construct or give permission to construct huts or other buildings on the site within the walls of the protected monument, and shall not without such consent cultivate the said site or any part thereof.

(4) That the trustees shall render such facilities to the public or any portion of the public to have access to the protected monument and at such times and in such manner as the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_ for the time being shall appoint.

(5) That the trustees shall render all facilities of access to the protected monument to the Archaeological Department and such other persons deputed by the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_ for the time being to inspect or maintain the protected monument.

(6) That the said Secretary of State shall pay all expenses which may be incurred in connection with the preservation and repair of the protected monument.

(7) That in respect of the whole or any part of such expenses the said Secretary of State shall have a charge on the protected monument and on the sale-proceeds thereof in case of its sale to be realized only when the trustees effect a sale.

(8) That before offering the protected monument for sale either by public auction or private treaty, the trustees shall give to the Government of Madras six months' previous notice in writing of their intention to do so.

(9) That the said Secretary of State shall have the right to purchase the protected monument or such part of it as the said Secretary of State shall deem fit at its market value.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said

and the Collector of

on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council have hereunto set their respective hands.

*The schedule above referred to.*

Name of the district, taluk and village.	Description, wet or dry, with survey or paimash number.	Name of the owner.	Boundaries.				Extent.
			North.	East.	South.	West.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(G.O. No. 33, Public, dated 12th January 1910.)

## APPENDIX D.

## EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

## I

Proposals of Collectors with regard to the conservation of archaeological works should, on consultations with the Executive Engineer of the division, be made to the Superintending Engineers on or before the 1st October of each year. The Superintending Engineers should then forward a complete list to the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, on or before the 1st November. If any of the officers fail to submit their estimates within the prescribed date, the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, will, if necessary, bring the omission to the notice of Government. He will also furnish to Government a consolidated Conservation Budget for the whole Presidency on the 1st December. (G.Os. Nos. 347, Public, dated 12th April 1902, and 119, Public, dated 7th February 1907.)

Submission of estimates for the repair of ancient monuments selected for conservation.

## II

Powers of Superintending Engineers regarding deviations from budget grant.

Superintending Engineers will be authorized to sanction deviations from the approved budget programme of archaeological works subject to the following restrictions :—

(1) that the estimates for all proposed archaeological works are approved and countersigned by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, before the works are put in hand and expenditure incurred ; and

(2) that expenditure in excess of the sanctioned estimate for any archaeological work is not incurred without the previous approval of the Superintendent.

Government desire in this connection to point out that the sanctioned budget programme should be adhered to as far as possible, and that works in remote localities should not be neglected in favour of works in more accessible areas. (G.O. No. 1006 W., dated 14th May 1914.)

## III

Collectors should use their influence with the managers and trustees of temples to prevent the destruction of valuable inscriptions. They should inform their Tahsildars that they will be held very strictly responsible if the contemplated destruction of any inscription is not, at once, reported to the Collector, who must see that the inscription is not interfered with at least till it has been copied. Temples of great antiquity and the details of its architecture are of value for the history of Indian Art. The inscriptions carved on stones are of great historical importance. A new temple can be built without destroying the old one, of which the trustees have good reason to be proud. (G.O. No. 1291, Public, dated 16th December 1902.)

Reports by district officers as to the contemplated demolition or repair of ancient monuments.

## IV

The attention of all Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers are drawn prominently to the orders laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, paragraphs 300, 301 and 397, and they should take every opportunity of performing their duty in respect to the preservation of monuments of archaeological interest. (G.O. No. 1650 W., dated 9th June 1903.)

Care and upkeep of ancient monuments.  
Duties of Public Works Department Officers.

*Extract from the Public Works Department Code, 1907.*

300. It is the duty of an Executive Engineer to suggest public improvements, and to prepare detailed designs for them, as far as he may be able to do so without permitting any interference with the prosecution of those designs or works specially ordered by superior departmental authority. He is also required to report on, and suggest measures for, the protection of any public monument or building of architectural or historical interest, which appears likely to fall into decay, and he will be responsible for any neglect or destructions which he has failed to report—see also paragraph 397.



301. The term "public monument or building of architectural or historical interest" above is intended to include all works of this class whether public or private property. In the latter case it will be for the Local Government to decide whether the Government shall take any further steps than those of endeavouring to influence the owners.

397. All buildings and monuments of historical or architectural interest should be carefully attended to, and it will be the duty of Executive Engineers to arrange for a systematic annual or even more frequent inspection of the monuments in their divisions, and of all Executive and Superintending Engineers to keep Government fully informed as to the condition of those monuments and to prepare estimates for their repair. It will be the duty of Archaeological Officers—

(1) To advise on the proposals for conservation or restoration works submitted by the officers of the Public Works Department, and to recommend the order of precedence, in which these as well as any works suggested by themselves should be undertaken.

(2) To submit proposals for the conservation or repair of ancient buildings of interest requiring preservation which have come to their own notice during their tours. This work should be carried out *pari passu* with the preparation of the list of remains referred to in Government of India, Home Department Circular No. 12-28, dated 24th August 1891, where these have not yet been completed and should not await their final completion.

(3) To pass plans and estimate for all works of conservation and repair whether suggested by himself or by the Public Works Department. It will not be the duty of the Archaeological Officer to criticise rates, but to approve and advise on the character of the works to be carried out.

(4) To assist in the supervision of the works of conservation while they are in progress. The degree of assistance required must depend upon the nature and importance of the work. It will be the duty of the Archaeological Officer to assist the Engineer with his advice and to bring to the notice of the proper authority any alterations or repairs, which, in his opinion, are likely to affect the architectural interest of the building—see also paragraphs 300 and 301.

## V

The duties of the Provincial Archaeological Officers are—

(1) To advise on the proposals for conservation or restoration works submitted by the officers of the Public Works Department, and to recommend the order of precedence, in which these as well as any works suggested by themselves should be undertaken.

(2) To submit proposals for the conservation or repair of ancient buildings of interest requiring preservation which have come to their own notice during their tours. This work should be carried out *pari passu* with the preparation of the list of remains referred to in the Government of India Circular No. 12-28, dated 24th August 1891, where these have not yet been completed and should not await their final completion.

(3) To pass plans and estimates for all works of conservation and repair whether suggested by himself or by the Public Works Department. It will not be the duty of the Archaeological Officer to criticise rates, but to approve and advise on the character of the works to be carried out.

(4) To assist in the supervision of the works of conservation while they are in progress. The degree of assistance required must depend upon the nature and importance of the work. It will be the duty of the Archaeological Officer to assist the Engineer with his advice and to bring to the notice of the proper authority any alterations or repairs, which, in his opinion, are likely to affect the architectural or historical interest of the building.

The manner and extent to which these duties are carried out by Archaeological Officers should be clearly stated in the first section of their annual progress reports. It should be understood that, in prescribing them, the Government of India do not intend to relieve Public Works officers of the responsibility which also rests upon them. It is impossible for an Archaeological Surveyor to make regular or systematic inspections of all the monuments in the large areas under his charge, and this duty will rest as heretofore primarily with the Public Works Department, who should endeavour to arrange for a systematic annual, or even more frequent, inspection to be made by Executive Engineers of the monuments in their circles. But notice of any measures which may be suggested by officers of the Public Works Department for the protection or conservation of any monument should invariably be communicated to the Provincial Archaeological Officer before they are carried out, in order that he may have an opportunity of expressing his opinion as to their suitability. Similarly no repairs or removal of ancient buildings or remains should be undertaken by District or Municipal authorities without previous report to the Provincial Archaeological Officer, who should also be kept informed of any intended demolition or defacement of ancient buildings, inscriptions, or other antiquities in private possession which may come to their knowledge. (Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Archaeology and Epigraphy, dated 7th July 1903, No. 26-28—2 printed in G.O. No. 745, Public, dated 21st August 1903.)



## VI

All ancient monuments selected for conservation should be inspected annually by officers of the Public Works Department. No repairs or removals of ancient buildings or remains should be undertaken without previous reference to the Superintendent, Archaeological Department. All Collectors should see that the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, is kept informed of any intended demolition or defacement of ancient buildings, inscriptions or other antiquities in private possession which may come to their knowledge and that no excavation of ancient sites or mounds are permitted until the consent of Government has been obtained thereto. (G.O. No. 745, Public, dated 21st August 1903.)

## VII

Whenever proposals are submitted to Government for the restoration or repair at the public expense of an ancient building, which is likely to be claimed after restoration for the resumption in it of worship, the officer making the proposals should suggest for the consideration of Government, conditions suitable to the local circumstances to be attached to the restoration of the building. Such conditions should provide either for its permanent reservation as an historical or architectural monument or if it is proposed to permit the resumption of worship in it for its preservation from ruin through neglect, for its being kept not less open than before for public inspection and for its resumption by Government should it relapse into a state of disrepair and disfigurement, or should other conditions not be fulfilled. (G.O. No. 790, Public, dated 4th September 1903.)

## VIII

Under existing orders Superintending Engineers submit to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, on or before the 15th April in each year, reports on the condition of ancient monuments in their circles, but these reports, in many cases, do not include all the selected monuments in each circle, but merely mention such of them as are considered to need repair, blank reports being frequently submitted. The reports are forwarded, through the Public Works and Public departments, to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

2. In future the reports should contain a list of all the selected monuments in each circle arranged according to the numbers in the standard list and should be in the same form as the standard list. - The last three columns of the report should show the date on which each monument was inspected, the designation of the officer by whom it was inspected, its condition, any measures of conservation carried out during the year and any further measures which are considered necessary. The reports should reach the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, sufficiently early in the year to admit of the information being submitted with his annual report which is due with the Government on the 15th of July. It is unnecessary that they should be transmitted to the Superintendent through two departments of the Government, and they will therefore be forwarded by Superintending Engineers direct to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, so as to reach the latter officer on or before the 1st of June each year. (G.O. No. 1158, Public, dated the 23rd December 1903; G.O. No. 45 W., dated the 12th January 1907 and Endorsement No. 1873-1, Public, dated 27th March 1914.)

## IX

## DEMOLITION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE CUSTODY OF PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

*I.—Memorandum by A. REA, Esq., F.S.A. SCOT., M.R.A.S.,  
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.*

1. Much can be done by the influence of local officials, in the way of preventing destruction or demolition to ancient monuments of archaeological interest in the possession of private individuals. In the case of local influence failing to do so, all that can be done is the copying of the inscriptions and the photographing of the building.

In this connection I would reiterate what I have expressed as my views in such matters, in my letter to Government No. 577, dated 10th September 1903. The destruction by Nattukottai Chetties of the temple therein mentioned is no doubt done through pious though mistaken motives, and with the intention of erecting on its site a new building,—perhaps considered more suitable—in its stead, as has been done by others at Jambukesvaram and many other places. It might be pointed out, however, that in all ages in India, kings and other benefactors have made grants and additions to temples and built others, but I do not know that it was ever considered necessary to first destroy existing shrines. Such work has

hitherto been confined to the followers of opposing sects or other religions. Thus many of what are now the largest South Indian temples were originally only small shrines of perhaps Chola date. External additions of courts, gopurams, etc., successively made by the kings of Vijayanagar and the Madura Nayaks, left them what they now are. The Nattukottai Chetties, by following such an example, would still be able to carry out their pious wishes, without destroying the architectural works and historical records of these earlier benefactors. If the present destruction continues, it is only a question of time for the most interesting parts of the most important temples to entirely disappear, their places being taken by modern structures of no value whatever. If, instead of demolishing buildings which are already in a more or less perfect state of preservation, and then rebuilding them anew, they devoted themselves to the repair of sacred shrines actually needing it, nothing could be urged against such good work.

\* \* \* \* \*

Railway Engineers and contractors might also be included, for in the course of opening new lines, some prehistoric or other sites might be destroyed without any notice being given to the authorities; and when these officers do come across such sites, it is desirable that they at once bring it to the notice of the Government.

Such a procedure will obviate all wanton destruction which might now be carried on, without the knowledge of the Archaeological department.

Instances of such demolition or destruction which are brought to the notice of the Archaeological Department, at present, are very few; and it is generally a matter of chance when such are heard of.

*II.—Extract from letter No. 522, dated 29th October 1903, from M.R.Ey. V. VENKAYYA Avargal, M.A., Officiating Government Epigraphist, to the Chief Secretary to Government.*

\* \* \* \* \*

4. When reliable information about repairs to an ancient building has been obtained, the subsequent procedure is not very complicated. The Collector concerned will send for the trustee and persuade him not to pull down existing shrines which do not require any repairs but to erect, if necessary, new ones which would be more meritorious. If the trustee is not willing to listen to any such advices, the matter may be dropped and an attempt made to save all the inscribed stones and those containing sculptures worthy of preservation. So far as experience goes, not much use is made of old stones in rebuilding temples. Perhaps they are utilized in laying the foundations of new walls. Consequently all traces of them are lost. No hardship will be caused to temple trustees, who spend several lakhs of rupees in rebuilding a temple, if they are prevented absolutely from making any use of old stones which bear writing. Thus, it cannot be very difficult to secure the inscribed stones of a shrine or wall that has been pulled down. The best course to be adopted after securing the stones is to number them and set them up in the temple itself or in some other convenient and safe locality. This the trustees generally promise to do, but experience has proved that their numbering is very defective and that the stones are never set up in any order. It is, therefore, necessary that this should be done at expense of Government and under the joint supervision of the Archaeological and Public Works Departments. Any funds which the Government can allot for conservation of ancient monuments cannot, in my opinion, be better spent than in setting up in some order the inscribed stones of a temple that has been pulled down. If inscribed stones are allowed to be used in building new shrines, special care must be taken that clauses 8, 10, 12 and 13 of the memorandum are strictly enforced.

5. The repair or rebuilding of a big temple generally takes several years, and I would suggest, as an additional precaution, that Archaeological officers should visit such temples as frequently as possible—say not less than twice a year. This is necessary to prevent disappearance of stones possessing any antiquarian interest. When ancient shrines are being pulled down, inscriptions which had been built in or otherwise inaccessible may be easily copied. Inscribed stones utilized in previous restorations may also turn up. These may be secured without any trouble, if an Archaeological officer is present on the spot.

6. A perfectly barbarous practice, in which the Nattukottai Chetties indulge while repairing temples, requires also to be put down. When they do not pull down a building, they chisel away any writing that may be found on its walls in order to make them white and smooth. They have done this in Tiruvannāmalai and Tiruvannāllūr and thus wantonly destroyed a large number of valuable inscriptions. They proposed to do the same with the inscriptions on the walls of the central shrine in the temple at Kālahasti. I tried my best to dissuade them by saying that inscriptions recorded acts of charity in the past and it would be a sin to destroy them. But I am not sure if they will leave these inscriptions untouched. It ought in the first instance to be the interest of the trustees to prevent this fresh vandalic idea of the Nattukottai Chetties. Clause 13 of the memorandum is intended to check this practice. Mainly to secure this end and generally to restrain the vandalic propensities of temple

trustees and Nattukottai Chetties, they must be required to enter into a written agreement with the Collector that they will strictly observe the clauses of the memorandum which apply to them. The agreement will, in most cases, not have to be enforced at all, because the periodical visits of Archaeological officers, . . . and the moral effect of the written agreement will be quite enough for all practical purposes to effectively keep down any tendency to break the clauses of the memorandum.

7. I take advantage of this opportunity to bring to the notice of Government an objectionable practice of temple trustees. Every year the walls of temples are whitewashed at considerable expense during festivals. In many ancient shrines I have found the walls covered with a thick layer of chunam which damages them and eventually destroys the inscriptions engraved on them. District officers may also be requested to use their influence in putting a stop to this practice which benefits nobody.

### *III.—Memorandum by M.R.Ry. V. VENKAYYA Avargal, M.A.*

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On receiving a report of any intended repairs to a temple, the Collector will communicate with the nearest Public Works Department officer who should be asked to inspect the temple or other building which is proposed to be repaired and to state if any repairs are actually required or not. In the former case, the Public Works Department officer will also suggest how the alterations may be executed without seriously interfering with the existing buildings or without impairing their antiquarian value.

The Collector will then send for the trustee, who may be informed of the contents of the circular issued by the Royal Asiatic Society. The trustee should be told that inscriptions record endowments to temples and pious individuals and that it is meritorious to preserve such records. He should be exhorted not to interfere with the existing buildings in case they do not require any repairs, but to build fresh shrines in the same temple, if necessary. In case repairs are required, the suggestions of the Public Works Department Officer, who inspected the temple, may be placed before the trustee for acceptance.

If the trustee insists in pulling down the existing buildings he may be asked to wait until the Archaeological officers are communicated with.

Before beginning to pull down existing buildings, the trustee should be required to enter into an agreement (perhaps with the Collector of the district) that he will abide by clauses 8, 12 and 13 of this memorandum and that, in default thereof, he will render himself liable to prosecution for mischief under sections 425 and 426 of the Indian Penal Code.

As soon as possible after receiving intimation of the intended demolition of a temple, the Government Epigraphist will copy all the inscriptions found on its walls and the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, will take photographs and plaster casts wherever necessary.

While repairs are going on, Archaeological officers will visit the temple as often as possible to see that nothing of antiquarian interest disappears.

Stones of any antiquarian value should not be used in erecting fresh shrines—particularly in laying foundations of new walls. This restriction is also applicable to old stones discovered or unearthed in the course of repairs.

Any of these stones which may be particularly valuable from an archaeological point of view must be acquired for the Government Central Museum, Madras.

The rest must be arranged in some order in the temple itself or in some other place where they would not suffer damage in any way.

Stones disposed of under clause (10) should be treated in the same way as temple or other building selected for conservation.

If inscribed stones are to be used at all in the new buildings, they must be set up in the same order in which they originally stood. To ensure this the person in charge of the repairs may be directed to regulate his operations in such a way that the setting up of inscribed stones is taken up on a definite date, of which the Government Epigraphist must have previous notice, and finished within a reasonable time. As masons generally insert stones according to their own convenience, they must not be allowed to handle inscribed stones except in the presence of experts. They must be prohibited particularly from chopping off inscribed stones as they like.

Neither the trustee nor any person acting under his orders shall interfere in any way with the inscribed stones belonging to those portions of a temple which are not intended to be repaired.

\* \* \* \* \*

### *Order—No. 43, Public, dated 16th January 1904.*

The memoranda above read will be communicated to all Collectors who will be requested to act upon the suggestions contained therein so far as may be practicable.

\* \* \* \* \*

As already directed in G.O. No. 1291, Public, dated the 16th December 1902, Collectors should use their personal influence to prevent the destruction of valuable inscriptions, and

should communicate to the owners or trustees of temples which are about to be reconstructed the letter of the Royal Asiatic Society on the subject; and Tahsildars should bring promptly to the notice of the Collector any contemplated destruction of an ancient building containing inscriptions.

## X

Government will be prepared to consider any proposals which are submitted through the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, for the conservation of ancient monuments not included in the selected list. All Collectors should use their influence when the reconstruction of an ancient temple cannot be prevented, to persuade the trustees or owners to have the work carried out under the skilled advice of the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, and the Government Epigraphist. (G.O. No. 290, Public, dated 29th March 1904.)

Conservation of monuments not included in the selected list.

## XI

When temples are possessed of large revenues, then it is obvious no grant is necessary from Government and only advice is needed to be given to them if they wish it. When their funds are insufficient a proportional grant can be made by Government or the whole expenditure may be so paid.

Inspection or repair of ancient buildings which are either private property or in use for worship.

When any building the inspection of which has been suggested by the Superintendent of the Archaeological Department, is private property or in use for worship, it will be sufficient if, in the first instance, the Superintendent is furnished by the officer of the Public Works Department concerned with a report on its general state of repair. It will then rest with the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, to decide after enquiry whether advice should be given to the owner, or custodian of the building, or action should be taken under Act VII of 1904, or proposal should be made to the Government for a proportionate grant-in-aid of the repairs which may be considered necessary. (G.O. No. 754, Public, dated 2nd September 1904.)

## XII

When it is proposed to spend public funds on the conservation of private monuments, the best possible terms should be arranged with the owners, each case being dealt with on its merits. The Government have no desire to interfere with the conduct of worship, or the management of the temple in such cases. If the Superintendent considers that any private temple should be declared to be a protected monument under section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904, he should submit proposals to Government on the subject and state his opinion as to the terms of the agreement which should be proposed to the owner under section 5 of the Act. (G.O. No. 24, Public, dated 11th January 1906.)

Conservation of Private Monuments.

The attention of all Collectors is drawn to the instructions contained in the orders (G.O. No. 754, Public, dated 2nd September 1904; G.O. No. 848, Public, dated 8th November 1905; G.O. No. 17, Public, dated 8th January 1906); on the subject of collecting contributions for the repair of private monuments on the conserved list from the owners or custodians, and they are requested personally to satisfy themselves that all possible efforts have been taken to this end before acquiescing in any expenditure by Government. (G.O. No. 307, Public, dated 7th March 1912.)

## XIII

Whenever it is considered necessary by any officer of Government to remove any structures which appear to be old and may be of archaeological interest, the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, should invariably be consulted before any steps are taken for their removal. (G.O. No. 211, Public, dated 19th March 1906.)

Removal of structures of archaeological interest.

## XIV

As a general rule the Government consider that ancient monuments which are the property of Government should be declared to be "protected monuments" under section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904); but each case will be decided by the Government on its merits. (G.O. No. 360, Public, dated 31st March 1914.)

Application of Act VII of 1904.

All ancient monuments which are the property of Government and included in the list of monuments selected for conservation are in the charge of the Public Works Department. Every such monument must be inspected at least once a year by an officer of the Public Works Department and its condition reported. The duties of officers of the Public Works Department in respect to buildings of historical or architectural interest are further defined in paragraphs 800, 801 and 897 of the Public Works Code quoted at pages 36 and 37 supra.

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904, was designed chiefly to protect from damage or destruction of ancient monuments which are private property. Government Order No. 438, Public, dated the 10th June 1906, enumerates a general principle with regard to monuments which are Government property. In the case of such monuments the Superintendent of Archaeological Department, wherever he deems it proper to do so, should have a board put up warning the people that the monument is Government property and that no sculpture, carving, or any stone, shall be removed from the site. In special cases, a notification will be issued by Government under section 13 of the Act, but ordinarily a simple intimation of the former description will probably suffice. (G.O. No. 516, Public, dated 12th July 1906.)

## XV

The Officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments should see that the injunctions contained in the following memorandum are brought to the notice of the custodians of ancient monuments:—

Vegetation on ancient monuments.

### *Prevention of Growth of Vegetation on Ancient Monuments.*

That vegetation plays an active part in the destruction of temples and other ancient monuments is a fact very well known. It is one of the chief destructive influences in a tropical climate. But the custodians of ancient monuments do not, as a rule, seem to take any notice of these growths on the walls, either when they are but small plants, or even after they are deeply rooted, and consequently buildings are damaged to such an extent that heavy sums have to be spent in their restoration, though no renovation can restore the original beauty of the structure.

Some custodians do make a show of removing the leaves and stems leaving the root to again produce a new and probably more luxuriant growth than before, and as the roots expand with the growth of the plants, the masonry, however heavy and solid it may be, is invariably forced out of position, and, if not checked in time, will ultimately fall into ruin. All this could be avoided at little or no expense by the removal of young-plants whenever they appear in any joints of the masonry.

The attention of the custodians of ancient monuments should be drawn to the fact, that the first and foremost duty to be done in preserving such buildings is the constant removal of such growths to the very end of the root.

That the ancient Hindus were not unaware of the evil effects of vegetation is evident from the fact that, in many important temples, due provision has been made in the accounts for the annual clearance of vegetation, though, in practice, it is not now done in the manner in which it should and ought to be done, and is in most cases neglected.

Touring officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments should make it a point to bring these to the notice of the custodians of all ancient monuments, and also note the action taken in this connection in their diaries to their superiors. In the worst cases, where there is any probability of any part of a building collapsing from this cause, a special report may be made to the Collector of the district, who would do well to bring it to the notice of the Archaeological Department. (G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 3rd September 1910.)

## XVI

### MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE DECIPHERMENT AND PUBLICATION OF INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND METAL.

#### *I.—Inscriptions on Stone.*

##### *Process A.*

1. First clean the stone thoroughly, washing and removing all dust, dirt grease, moss or other excrecence from its surface. Use no force in this process; make no attempt to render a letter or sign clearer by the use of a chisel or any attempt to "improve" the writing. Do not ink or blacken the surface of the stone so as to render the letters clearer, as although this may help you, it injures the stone and makes it difficult for others to use it properly.
2. Take a sheet of printing paper, such as is commonly used for newspapers of the better class, and thoroughly soak it in water for some minutes. For rough inscriptions use ordinary country-made paper.
3. Before placing it on the stone, soak the stone itself well with water.
4. Take the sheet of paper by the four corners and place it as evenly as you and your assistant can manage on the surface of the stone. It will adhere of itself as long as it is wet.

5. Take a stiff brush, dabber or handkerchief and commence beating the paper smartly from the centre outwards so as to get rid of all air-bubbles. Go on beating until the paper has taken the exact shape of the stone and followed every hollow and inequality. It will crack and split in many places if the inscription is cut deeply or the inequalities of the surface are great, in which case a second and, if necessary, a third sheet should be laid wet over the first and the beating be repeated.

6. Do not try and pull the paper off the stone when the beating process is over. When it is dry it will come off of itself. In India, in dry weather, the tendency is for the paper to dry off before the beating process is over.

7. When the beating process is finished, you will find that you have made a paper cast or stereotype of the original stone. This will, when dry, be quite hard and capable of resisting considerable pressure. All that is required for packing is to roll it up and to take care that it does not get wet.

8. If the sheets are not large enough to cover the whole stone which will frequently be the case, repeat the above process over different parts of the stone, taking care that each sheet overlaps its neighbours so that its proper place can afterwards be easily determined.

9. Like every mechanical process the above requires a certain amount of practice before it can be done well. In order to ensure accuracy and to enable the reproducer to correct errors in the sheets selected for reproduction, it is best, if practicable, to take three impressions of every part of the stone.

10. Intelligent native servants can be taught the process without much difficulty.

### *Process B.*

1. This process can be employed at the same time as process A, and will greatly increase the value of the impressions; but it requires special materials and more experience than the above.

2. Take an ordinary printer's ink-roller, pass it, after inking it, with *uniform pressure* over the paper while it is still on the stone and still slightly damp, but not wet. A dabber of cotton wool covered with leather or kid can be specially made for the purpose. The raised parts will thus come out black and every depression or inequality will appear white. Minute accuracy can be obtained by this process.

3. The paper should then be left to dry on the stone as before, and can be rolled up for packing without fear.

The ink to be used can be either Persian ink obtainable from any bazaar, or a mixture of lampblack, gum and water. Care should be taken to use the right quantity; too much ink will blur the impression, too thick ink will rip the paper off the stone, too thin ink will spoil your impression, so will a too great or uneven pressure of the roller.

### *II.—Inscriptions on Metal,*

Inscribed plates of copper should preferably be sent to the office of the local Archaeological Superintendent for reproduction, after which they will be returned immediately. In case the owner of the plate objects to such a course, the following process should be followed:—

1. Wash the plate with soap and water. If this fails, a weak nitric acid solution may be tried and applied very carefully so as not to injure the plate; but the use of acid being dangerous is not recommended.

2. When dry go over the plate with printer's ink and a dabber. A very good dabber is made with a big cork, over the end of which is stretched a piece of kid with a little pad of cotton between. Printer's ink can be had from any press. A little ink should be poured on a piece of glass, and spread out and worked over with the dabber until the latter is evenly coated before it is applied to the plate.

3. When this is done get your paper ready. Thick soft paper is best, such as good thick cartridge or drawing paper. Cut the paper a few inches all round larger than the plate. Lay the latter face down upon the paper, after damping the latter, and fold the paper over the back of the plate. This effectually prevents it from moving. If the plate is provided with a ring, a hole should be cut in the paper and a slit made for the ring to pass through.

4. Turn the plate face up, and, with a piece of hard smooth foolscap paper between, commence to rub the back of the paper evenly all over with the top of a glass stopper of a bottle. The paper must be kept damp throughout by laying a folded damp towel over the parts you are not working on. Then remove the paper carefully and let it dry. The prints are reversed, but these are reversed again when photographed for publication.

5. After taking the impression, the plate should be thoroughly cleaned with spirits of turpentine and then brushed with soap-water, so as to remove all traces of printing ink.

## XVII

## MOVEABLE ANTIQUITIES,

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that moveable antiquities of archæological interest, such as stone sculptures and inscribed stones, lying scattered about in most districts, are being destroyed by villagers who use them sometimes for a variety of objectionable purposes.

The general principles to be adopted in the matter of the preservation of objects of archæological interest have already been laid down in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution of the Government of India No. 3-167-181, dated the 8th November 1882, and repeated in that Government's Resolution No. 1-58-71, dated the 8th June 1883, printed in G.O. No. 505, Public, dated the 11th June 1910. A strict observance of these principles should be ensured and moveable antiquities of archæological interest should be guarded against wanton mutilation or defacement by the public. Collectors of districts will accordingly be requested to issue instructions to their Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors regarding the preservation of these antiquities until they have been inspected by an officer of the Archæological Survey Department. Village officers should be reminded of their duties under section 32 of Chapter V of the Village Officers' Manual regarding the preservation of ancient buildings, inscriptions and other antiquities. (G.O. No. 85, Home (Education), dated the 19th January 1917.)

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